Board of Trade Journal

Volume 191, No. 3640 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 23 December 1966

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If you hear that many industrialists in Northumberland lack vision and self-drive, and stay behind the times...

Don't argue the point.

Executives in Northumberland are little different to those in any other enterprising county. They travel to work in the same cars—only arrive there a little faster. They read the same newspapers—and digest equally as much profitable information. They enjoy an equally good standard of living—but pay a significantly lower price for the privilege. The main single difference is, that here in Northumberland opportunities are greater.

Financially, strategically, potentially; in terms of available manpower and on the proven success of both recent and long established companies, the time has never been better than now for developing in this area. Excellent sites and existing factories are available. Several million pounds are being spent on new roads in the county; a further £2,000,000 has already been spent on a new air terminal. Training facilities for new workers have never been better. And the record of labour relations is outstandingly good.

So consider these advantages, and how they could affect the future prosperity of your company . . . then think of seeing Northumberland *soon!*

Expand...in Northumberland

Contact J B Ross FRICS *County Planning Officer County Hall Newcastle upon Tyne 1*

Board of Trade Journal

VOLUME 191, NO. 3640, PAGES 1553-1604
23 DECEMBER, 1966
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Front cover photograph

This seasonable photograph shows the Houses of Parliament, seen across Westminster Bridge from the south bank. Parliament rose on December 21 and will resume an January 17, 1967. A regular selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* (see page 1569 of this issue).

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"Why do I like Newcastle?"

Three young men who've recently moved north give their views

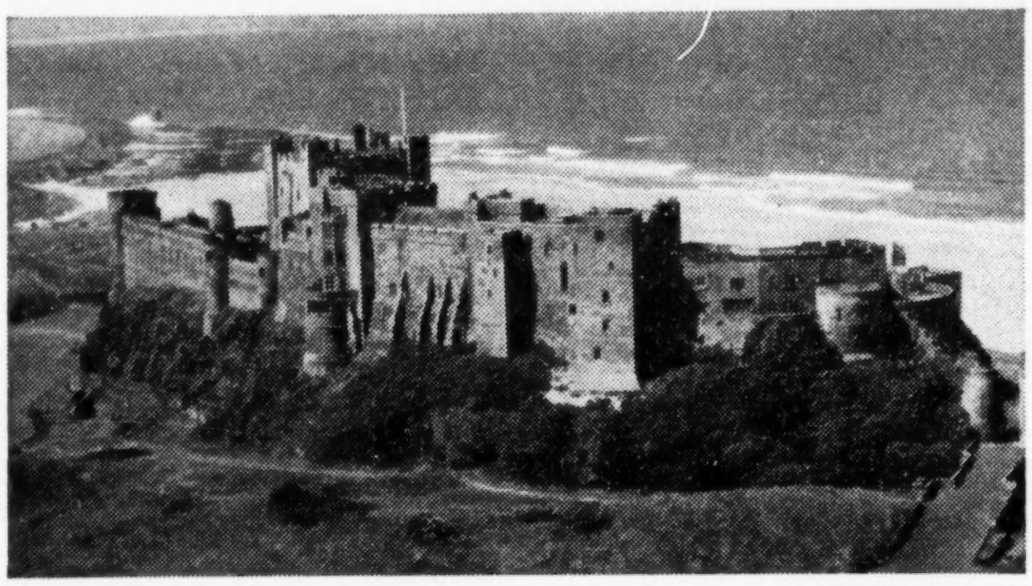
"You can't help becoming part of it all"

"I'm fascinated by towns—not so much by street plans and statistics, but by the personality of the place.

Newcastle's smaller than you might expect—a town built to walk in. It's only about two miles from the Tyne Bridge in the south to the Town Moor—hundreds of acres of open grassland—on the northern boundary. But a lot's happening in between.

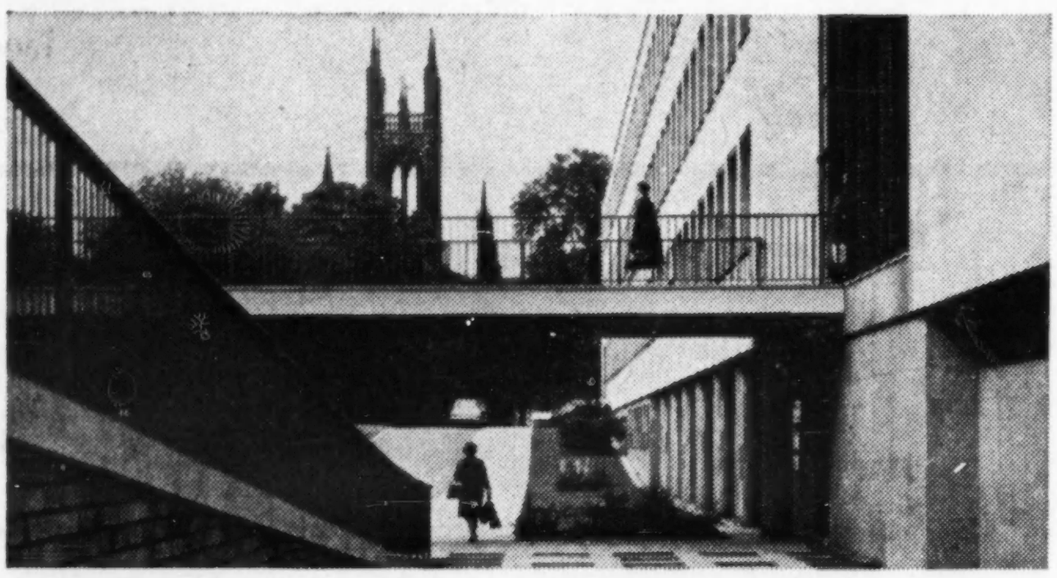
The Tyne Bridge, for example, is being linked to a modern flyover system. Walking north, you see new buildings rising fast and tall among the elegant streets of Dobson and Grainger. There are more to come, the work of Arne Jacobsen among them. At the University, too, the products of modern talents and techniques, such as Sir Basil Spence's Physics block, take their place alongside the old to form a new university precinct—right in the town. Across the road, the new Civic Centre tower rises out of the trees, contrast and companion to the belfry of St. Thomas's Church.

But don't let me mislead you into thinking it's all bustle and building sites. Newcastle's a warm, friendly place and its people take the time to be hospitable. There's a strong sense of community, but a sturdy individuality as well. There's respect for the past, but belief in the future. It's an enthusiastic, developing city, a lively community—and you can't help becoming part of it all."



Bamburgh Castle

There's also the much rarer kind of countryside—the non-domesticated variety. Red deer roam the edges of the Kielder forest. Shaggy cattle browse on the Northumbrian moors. There are long empty beaches watched over by a chain of castles stretching from Newcastle to Berwick and wild valleys in the Cheviots split by fast-flowing rivers. It's simple, if you wish, to pretend there's not another human being within 10 miles of you—and you could very well be right."



The Civic Centre and St. Thomas's Church

"Two kinds of countryside"

"I like Newcastle because of where it is. Like many people, I work in the town and live out in the country. I can enjoy this pleasure without having to leave home at first light, struggle through miles of traffic, or dangle from a strap in a crowded train. My journey to work is quick and easy.

It's always seemed to me that there are two kinds of countryside. I've discovered that Newcastle has them both virtually on its doorstep.

There's the green-and-pleasant variety to be found in many parts of our island—leafy lanes, elegant country houses, flower gardens and soft horizons. And there are the recreations which go with this landscape: riding and racing, golf and village cricket, sailing and swimming—in fact, almost any sport you can name.

"You can't just sit there . . ."

"I've always claimed an interest in the arts and I've been to more than my share of plays, concerts and so on. But the arts in Newcastle are somehow different—more part of the life and less something to be enjoyed only on special occasions. I don't just mean the excellent folk-singing and Morris dancing that you get. I mean lively culture of all kinds. To mention one example, Newcastle has the country's largest and most active amateur arts group, which presents plays, films, music, art, opera, ballet, poetry in its own Arts Centre. This personal interest and involvement means a perceptive and enthusiastic audience for professional artists. We hear the Czech Philharmonic and the Leipzig Gewandhaus, see the National Theatre Company and the Royal Ballet. David Oistrakh and Segovia are among the artists playing with the Northern Sinfonia, which is based in Newcastle and gaining national, even international, recognition.

Another indication of what I mean is the North Eastern Association for the Arts—supported by the Arts Council, local authorities, industry and private citizens and the first of its kind in the country.

I still go to more than my share of plays and the like. But the whole cultural climate of the place is telling me 'Don't just sit there . . . do something'."

Procter & Gamble Limited on Tyneside. *The Company's headquarters, its research establishments and one of its three factories are all located at Newcastle and half the Company's people live and work on Tyneside.*

PROCTER & GAMBLE

GOSFORTH, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE 3

Makers of soaps and detergents, industrial shortenings and margarines, and allied products.

1936 1966

English Industrial Estates Corporation

Develops and administers Government Industrial Estates, and Sites in Development Areas in England on behalf of the Board of Trade. Hundreds of firms have already taken advantage of the excellent facilities and adaptable labour available in the Development Areas. E.I.E's newest project—in the North East—a 300 acre Estate at Teeside near Thornaby—is already attracting industrial enquiries. Factories may be built for rent or purchase and sites are available for occupier-financed projects. Current Government loans and grants are available. For further information consult the English Industrial Estates Corporation or any office of the Board of Trade.

HEAD OFFICE: TEAM VALLEY ESTATE, GATESHEAD 11, CO. DURHAM

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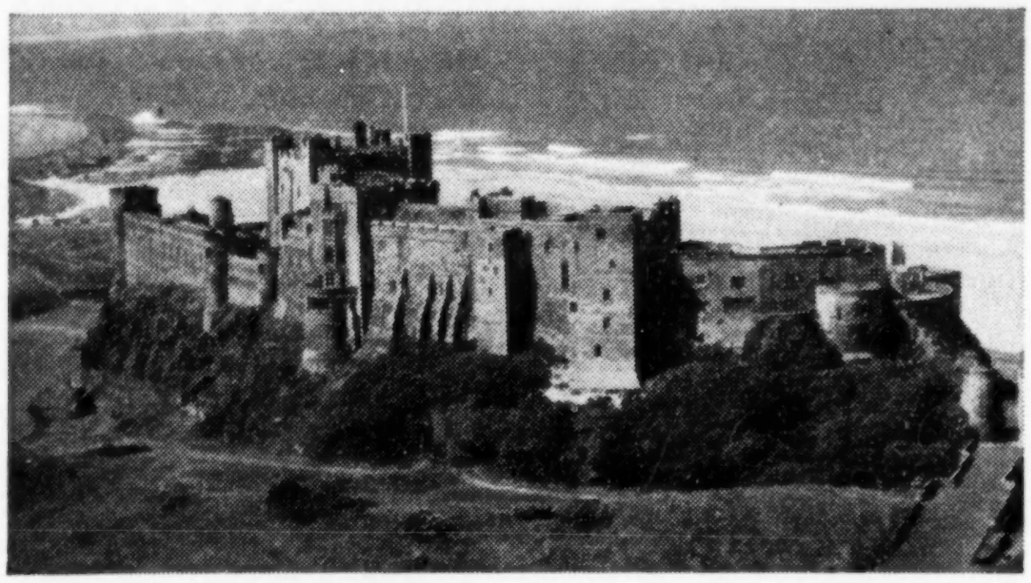

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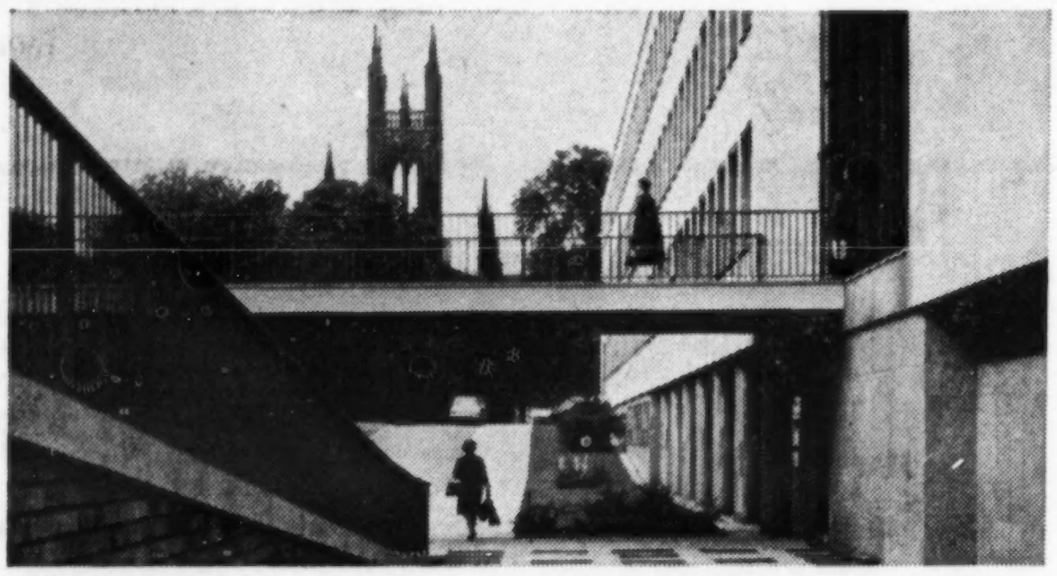

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HEAD OFFICE: TEAM VALLEY ESTATE, GATESHEAD 11, CO. DURHAM

Dream up the best place you could expand in. 100% grants. Luxurious houses given away free. Labour that works for the love of it. Sun-kissed golden sands. Then consider the next best.

You won't get 100% grants in North East England. You will get grants that cannot be bettered anywhere else in Britain. Housing isn't free, but it can be luxurious, and far less expensive than you have any right to expect. Even in the North East people don't work for the love of it. But prices and wages are lower, and the North Easterner still believes in the principle: 'A fair day's work for a fair day's pay'. The sands in the North East aren't always sun-kissed. But they are golden, and the finest you'll see in Britain. The North East offers first class communications too, with main rail arteries, air terminals, seaports and new motor highways all within easy access. North East England is well worth investigating. And the people to help you to do so are at The North East Development Council, 20 Collingwood Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Tel: 610026. Contact them at any time.

NE

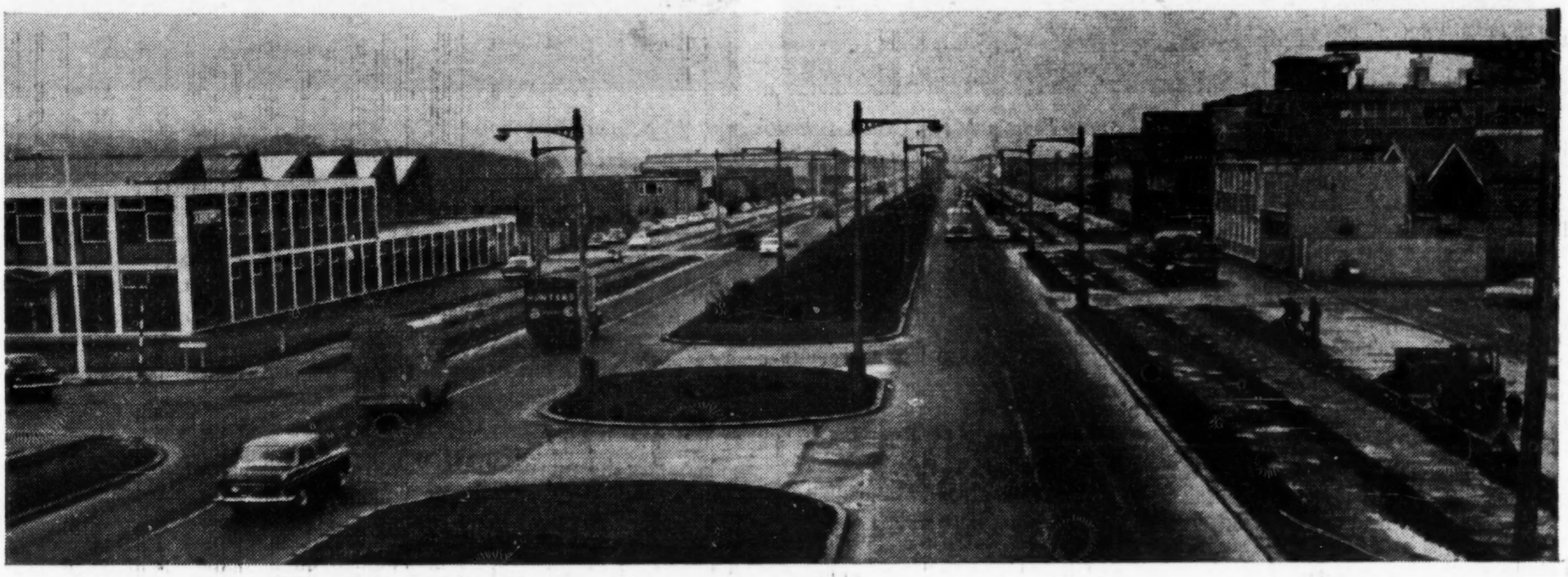
Everything points to the new North East

HEDC1

PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS – 6

Industrial development in the Northern Region

Previous articles in this series began in the October 28 issue with 'The evolution of Board of Trade legislation relative to the distribution of industry'. This was followed up by 'Industrial development in Wales' (November 11 issue), 'Impressive range of new industry in Northern Ireland' (November 25), 'Industrial development in Scotland' (December 9), and 'North Devon and Cornwall' (December 16).



Part of Team Valley Trading Estate, showing the new factory of Armstrong Cork Ltd., on the right.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, touring a new £2 million ceiling board factory built by the Armstrong Cork Company Limited, after he had performed the official opening ceremony on December 9.

THE FIRST QUESTION that anyone looking for a location for expansion has in mind is the potential an area holds for his type of production. Is it one that has the kind of skill and experience in its labour force that would meet his requirements, has it got the necessary sub-contracting facilities, the services, and communication facilities that would match up to his needs. In other words, what sort of area is it in the industrial sense?

A long industrial history

An explanation of the industrial character of the region, which covers the counties of Northumberland, Durham, North Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmorland, is best given by saying something about its past and how it has developed up to the present time. The main industrial belt, running in the north-east from north of Tyneside to Teesside and in the west along the Cumberland coast, has a long industrial history. Much of the impetus to development came originally from the needs of the coal industry – coal from the Tyne was being used in London at the end of the reign of Edward I. As mining became deeper and moved away from the rivers, great advances in technology followed, leading to a wide spread of industries among which coal, though vital, was no longer dominant. The need to transport coal led to railway engineering which fostered iron and steel development; this in turn stimulated shipbuilding and ancillary and connected industries like engine works, crane building, boilers, etc. A number of large companies in the region that are today household names in a wide range of modern engineering, evolved from small beginnings in these early days often in their present location. For example, a

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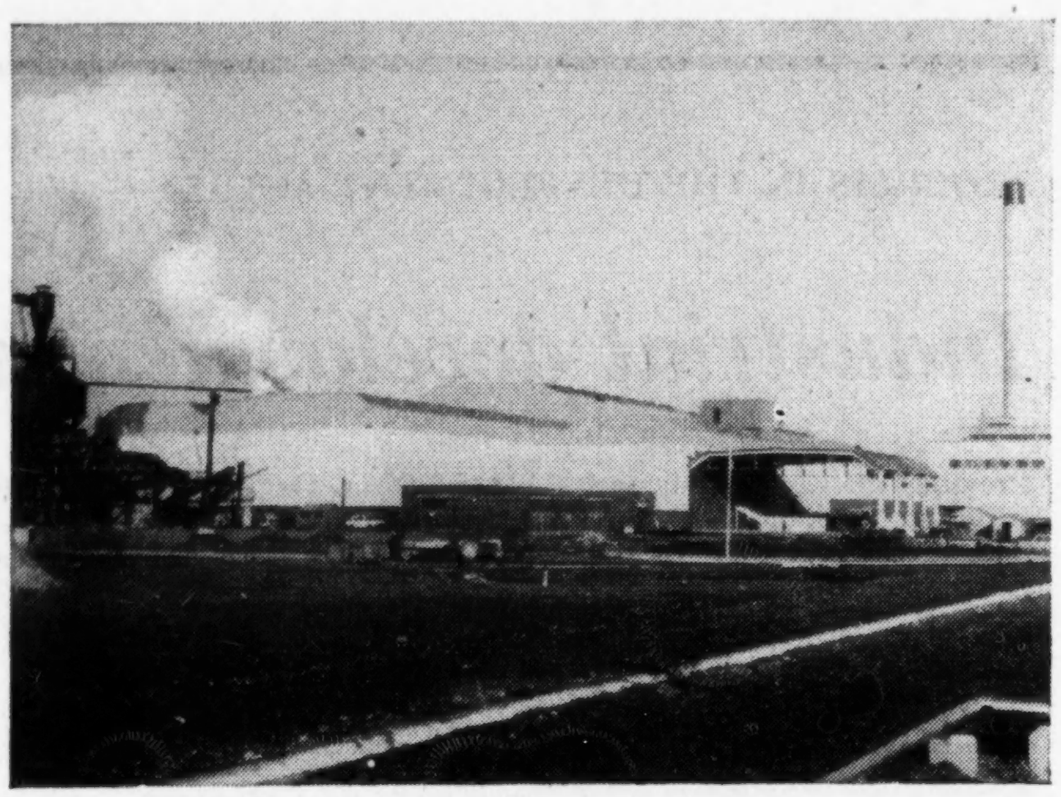


Left: The University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne's Merz Court (photograph by Colin Westwood). Chemical engineering, electrical engineering and mathematics are among the subjects for study. Right: The factory of Thames Board Mills Ltd., at Workington, manufacturers of paper and board.

THE NORTHERN REGION, *continued*

century ago, Thomas Wrightson formed the well-known Teesside engineering firm of Head Wrightson, and a Mr. Clarke set up a works at Gateshead, on Tyneside, now the well known and wide ranging Tyneside engineers Clarke Chapman. An integrated steel works went into commission on Teesside over 60 years ago. This surge of development in turn attracted inventors in other fields – Charles Parsons came first to Tyneside in the late 1870's.

In the chemical field, a number of firms were already established by the mid-nineteenth century; there was a chemical works at Jarrow in the 1820's, Thomas Hedley's soap works started in 1837, Stirling Newall set up a works at Washington, Co. Durham, to produce magnesia (now Turner and Newall), and this period also saw the forerunner on Teesside of what later developed into the now huge ICI complexes at Billingham and Wilton.

The picture today

What is the picture today? While these basic industries still form a major part of the industrial scene increasingly they have diversified and broadened their range and techniques. Heavy engineering

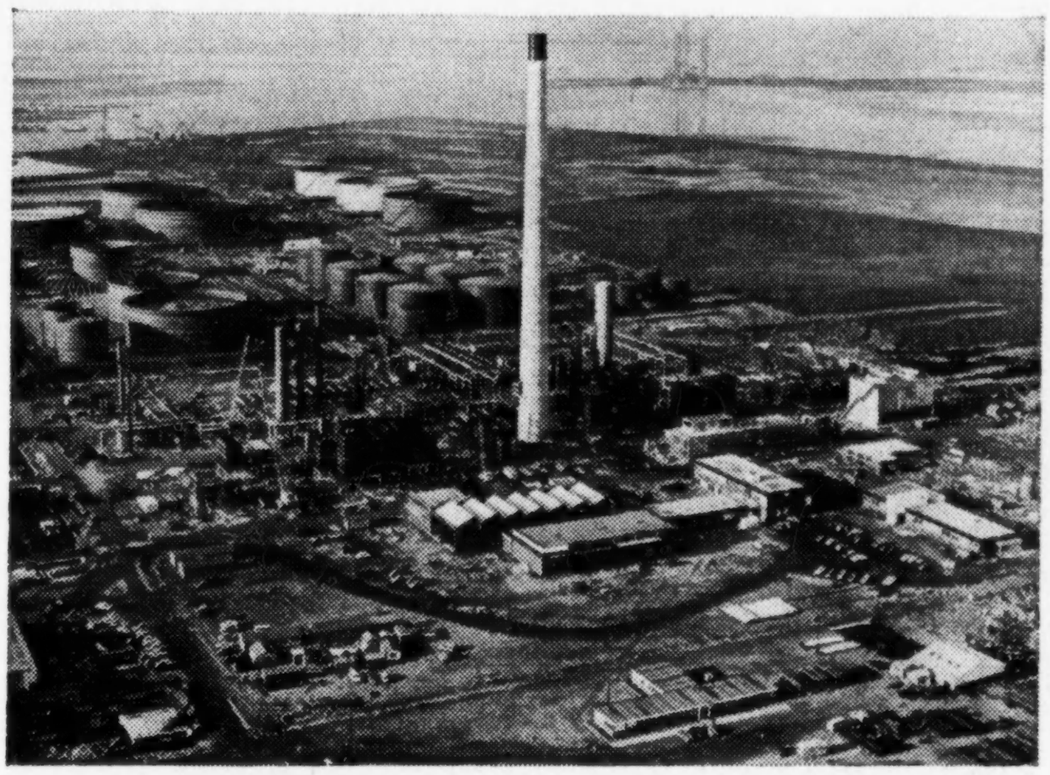
the money you need

In addition to the new Government Investment Incentives, loans and grants are available from the County Council for industrial development on sites throughout the County.
Apply for details of opportunities for new industrial development to County Planning Officer, County Hall, Durham. Tel. 4411.

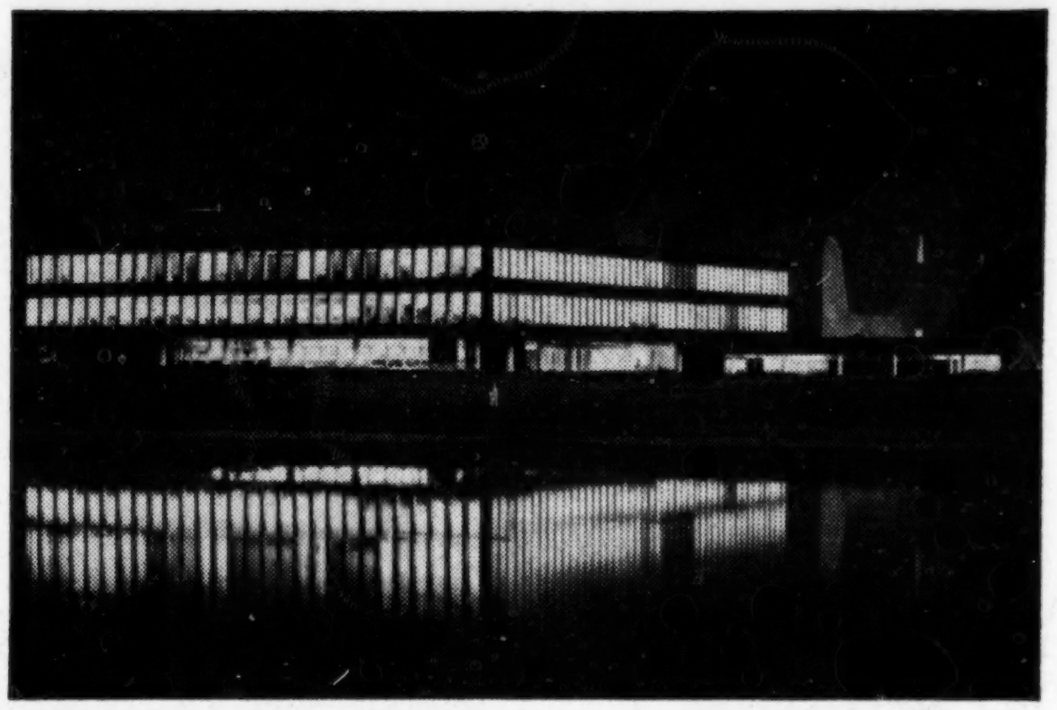
County Durham

finances new industry

Final inspection of UAX racks and group selectors at the 'Exchange' division of GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd., Aycliffe, Co. Durham.



Building of the new Shell oil refinery at Teesport, near Middlesbrough, is making good progress.



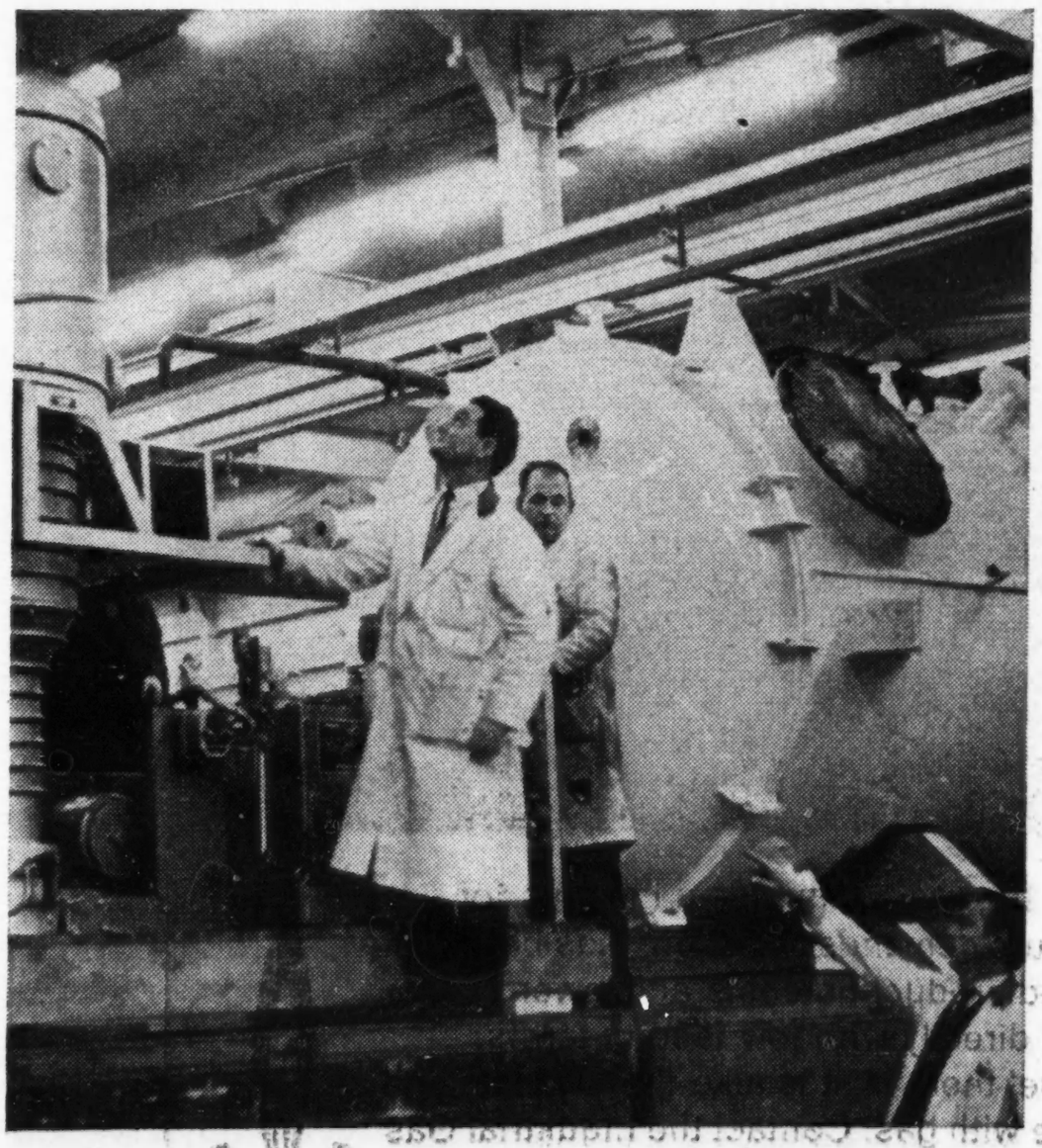
Norgas House, the headquarters of the Northern Gas Board, at Killingworth, Newcastle.

and shipbuilding have undergone major changes both in the sense of concentrating into larger groups and in production methods and complexity of products. These changes are reflected in the different character and skills of the labour force. Steelworks have also expanded with large integrated modern plants like Consett, South Durham and Dorman Long. In the chemical field too this same pattern of larger groupings has emerged with a constant introduction of new products, and new centres have been established like that of Marchon Products at Whitehaven in Cumberland.

Coalmining, once the largest single industry in the region, while still important, has been steadily concentrating upon the modern highly mechanized productive pits and has now dropped to fourth place, and this process continues. Parts of the region which until comparatively recently were almost wholly dependent upon coal as a source of employment are now changing radically in character as new industry fills the gap. In North-west Durham, for example, firms like Ransome and Marles (with a half a million square feet factory) making ball-bearings, Ever-Ready batteries, Armstrong Cork, Carrimore Six-Wheelers and Dorran Construction Company (industrialized housing), are successfully absorbing coal miners (and their families) in a wide variety of occupations.

New industrial complexes are also building up fast at points like the New Town of Cramlington in South-east Northumberland, again once predominantly a coalmining area, through firms rang-

(*Continued on page* 1561)



Space simulation chamber designed and constructed by International Research & Development Co. Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for Cryosystems Ltd., being loaded for despatch to Holland.

the
labour force
you need

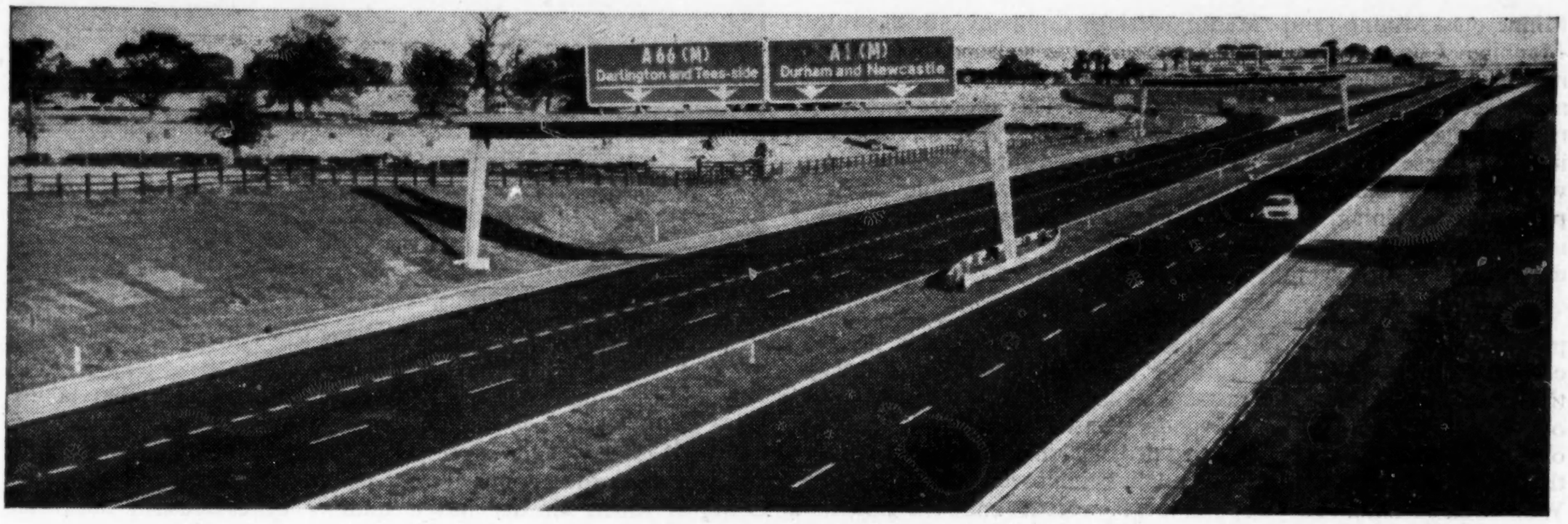
A growing population with 600,000 workers with wide industrial experience. Good local recruitment, plenty of school leavers and good training facilities. Apply for details of opportunities for new industrial development to County Planning Officer, County Hall, Durham. Tel. 4411.

County Durham

has manpower to spare

You can push ahead on gas. It provides the ideal impetus for progressive industries, developing now to meet future demands. Northern Gas has been thrusting ahead itself—taking advantage of reduced production costs and lower capital requirements. And you—the industrialist—benefit directly with low factory tariffs. Northern gas is not only the cheapest industrial fuel there is, it is also the cleanest and most versatile. You can be sure of a vigorous future with gas. Contact the Industrial Gas Officer at Northern Gas, Norgas House, Killingworth, Newcastle 12. Telephone 663322.

NORTHERN



COMMUNICATIONS IN THE NORTHERN REGION

Road, rail, sea and air communications with the Northern Region are excellent. Above: Darlington By-pass, looking north. The Durham motorway gives motorway travel practically into Newcastle. Right: The Tyne marshalling yard at Lamesley, Co. Durham. Businessmen can reach Newcastle from London by rail in less than four hours.

(Picture, courtesy British Rail).

ing from Commercial Plastics, Wilkinson Sword, American Air Filter, to new off-shoots of long established north-east firms like George Angus & Co., all attracted by space to expand, good labour and a growing community ahead. Similar development is taking place at the adjoining New Town of Killingworth where the Gas Council's Engineering Research Laboratory and many other substantial projects are currently under construction. In Durham, the New Towns of Peterlee and Newton Aycliffe, already established as new centres with firms like Jeremiah Ambler, Tudor Food Products, Crane, GEC Telecommunications, ENV Engineering, are at the stage of planning major expansion of their original population targets; while the New Town of Washington on the fringe of Tyneside is now emerging with a population target of around 70/80,000.

These changes are not confined to coalmining areas. The closure of the large railway workshops in Darlington, for example, and the introduction in their place of new industries like diesel engine manufacture by the American firms of Chrysler Cummins and Cummins Engine Co., roller bearings manufacture by The Torrington Co., packaging by Hugh Stevenson & Co., etc., has brought a complete change of techniques and skills and an entirely new industrial base. In West Cumberland similar changes are taking place with new industries like Thames Board's integrated pulp mill, Actona Fibres, Kimberly-Clark, Elliott-Automation, etc.

150 new firms

One hundred and fifty firms entirely new to the region have come in since 1960, embracing a very wide range and a number of well-known companies; among them Black and Decker, Foster Wheeler,

(*Continued on next page*)

HARTLEPOOL

(—where INDUSTRY can step on THE GAS)

contains many examples of the effectiveness of regional development grants coupled with local authority enterprise and an environment with great potential for business; plus a panorama of opportunity for unfettered living and leisure.

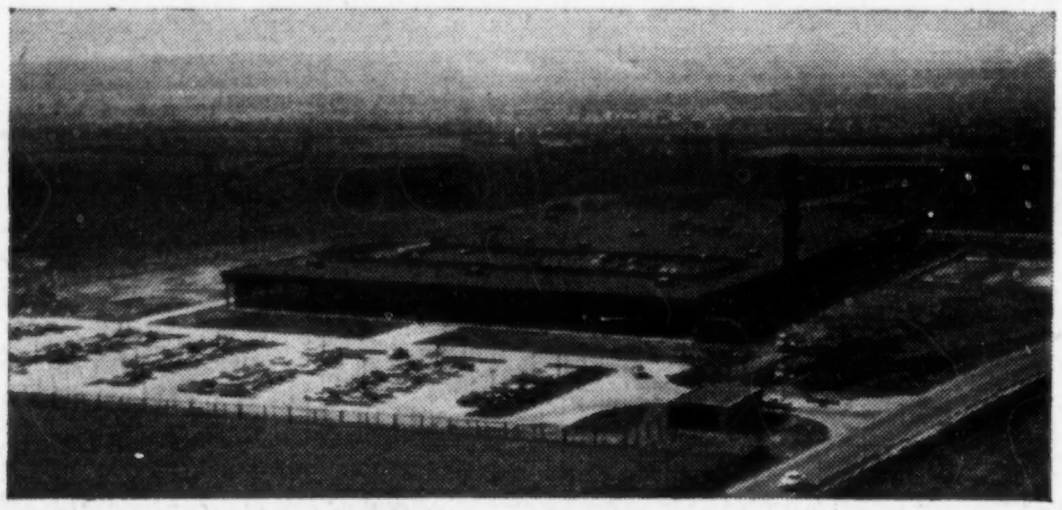
A move to HARTLEPOOL, where new industry and new families are seen to be welcome, is a move in the right direction.

Instant information, appointments to view, from B. H. Belshaw, Industrial Development Officer, Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool. Tel. Hartlepools 2161.

Note: Hartlepool Industrial Exhibition July 18-22, 1967

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Bridgewater Machine Company, a large slice of the telecommunications industry, of plastics, of consumer durables and of consumer goods manufacture, clothing, food processing, etc. This process of industrial change, both in the established industries and through the influx of these new industries, is being carried through successfully with the area's labour force showing itself to be adaptable and responsive to training, for which substantial help is being given, including the medium of Ministry of Labour training centres like that at Felling on Tyne, the largest in the country.

Parallel with these structural changes in industry, major improvements are being made to the region's infra-structure. On the communications side the Durham motorway, giving motorway travel practically into Newcastle, and large improvement schemes on the main trunk routes are under construction, and a number of other major schemes are scheduled, including the extension of the M.6 motorway to Carlisle and link improvements to it from West Cumberland. The airports at Newcastle and Teesside are being expanded, and rail passenger and freight services to other main centres in the country speeded up – fast passenger trains from Newcastle to London now take under four hours and liner train depots are in process of being set up on Tyneside and Teesside. There has been major port expansion at Teesport in the shape of the new Lackenby Docks which are now being further expanded; on the Tyne a new on/off ferry has just been opened to Scandinavia. Housing programmes and central redevelopment schemes, have also been speeded up. Major expansion of the Universities of Durham and Newcastle is proceeding both in size and in the range of studies and facilities – a new physics block was opened at Newcastle last year. The region's technical colleges, among them the Rutherford College of Technology in Newcastle, the Constantine at Middlesbrough and the Sunderland College, are also expanding.



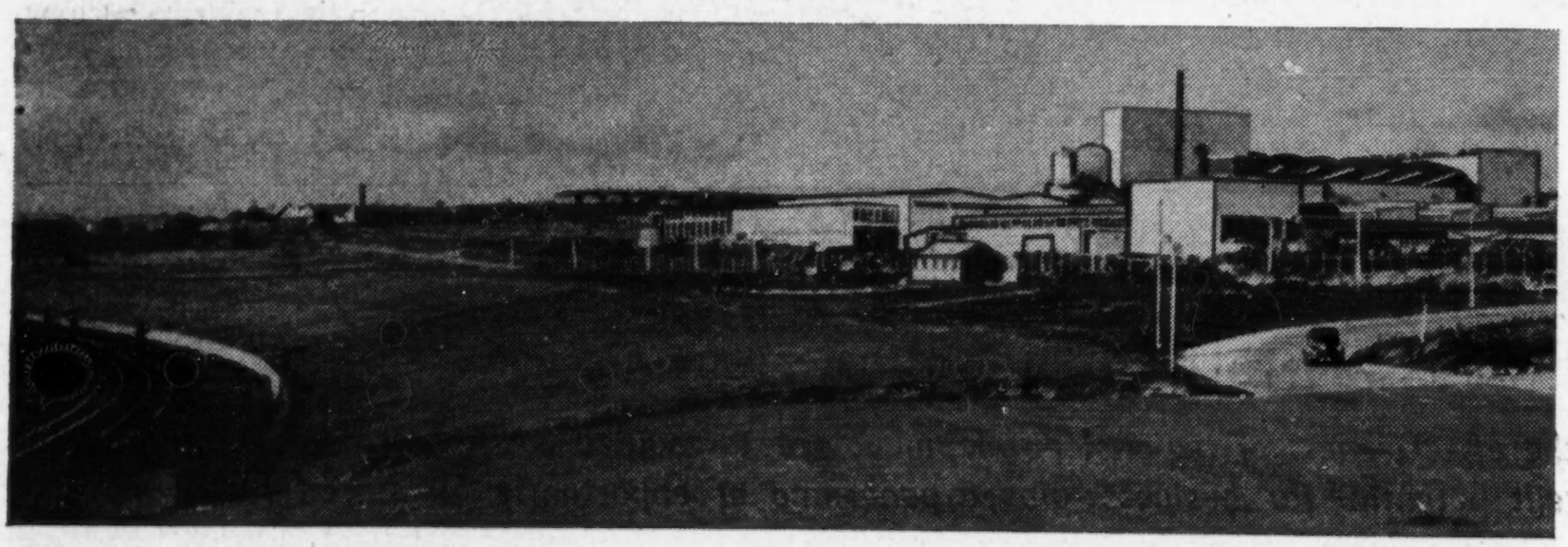
Darlington factory of Cummins Engine Co. Ltd., who make diesel engine components.

As regards industrial site development, apart from that taking place at the New Towns and elsewhere there are a number of new industrial estates being developed through both private and public schemes at various points in the region. The Board of Trade, for example, which already has a number of established industrial estates, is developing a new 350 acre estate at Thornaby on Teesside. A considerable amount of speculative factory building is also going on, again both in the private and public sectors, to cater for immediate space needs.

Finally in considering the region as a place for industrial expansion, apart from examining the industrial background and the specific benefits and facilities that are available – such as the Board of Trade's financial assistance schemes and investment grants at a rate of 40 per cent, good sites, experienced labour, training facilities and help with keyworkers' housing – it is worthwhile taking into account the equally useful but less obvious benefit that flows from the readiness of all agencies in the region, including the local authorities, to help; in other words the value of a receptive atmosphere geared to facilitating industrialists' expansion plans.

INDUSTRIES THRIVE IN-

SUNDERLAND



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

Enquiries for further information to

R. E. VIDAL, Industrial Development Officer
TOWN HALL, SUNDERLAND. Tel. 56201

SUNDERLAND

President's statement on BEA re-equipment

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, made the following statement in Parliament on December 16: 'I am glad to say that, after further discussion with BEA, I have today been able to give BEA my approval for the purchase of 18 BAC 1-11/500 aircraft, with options for six more. This means that BEA are now in a position to negotiate a contract for the first part of their requirement of new British aircraft.

'The Government will consider, with BEA, when BEA put forward their proposals for the remaining part of their new British aircraft, what new financial arrangement may be necessary to fulfil the pledge given by the Minister of Aviation on August 2, 1966. As I indicated to the House on November 21, I do not rule out any particular sort of arrangement.'

Mr. Roy Mason urges mutual consultation in civil aviation industry

MR. ROY MASON, Minister of State, Board of Trade, spoke at the annual luncheon of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport in London on December 15. He said that by its very nature civil aviation was an industry which involved an unusual degree of regulation – not just in this country but throughout the world. 'This is not rules for rules' sake but because so much is at stake,' said Mr. Mason. 'There have to be controls for safety, for international conformity, and for economic stability. In all these matters several distinct but inter-related interests must be taken into account: the public, both passengers and the public at large (including those who suffer the noise the industry generates); the airlines, the Corporations and the independents; the people who work for airlines; and last but not least the economy of the country. But in any democratic country the methods of regulation should not be merely imposed by an all-wise government, but must carry the consent and broad endorsement of those who have to comply. Neither all-wise governments, nor all-wise departments, exist and it is through advice and consultation of the experienced -- and carrying them with us, that we must make progress.

'It is for this reason that I personally deplore the unfortunate fact that the airlines of this country are without any cohesive organization which enables them to speak to the Government with a single collective voice. The employers' side of the National Joint Council, one of the very few contexts in which the air operators of this country have up to now worked together, is in danger of breaking up. This Government has valued and admired the achievements of the National Joint Council in the past. I find it disheartening to a degree that this useful, I would even say necessary, piece of negotiating machinery is being cast aside by some airlines. The employer and the worker alike need consultative machinery of this kind. Of course there are differences in view between airlines, not only stemming from differences in their ownership, but the purpose of consultative machinery is to overcome such differences. And, where there is a will to do so, as there should be, they can be overcome. If the constitution is strong, there is no reason why it should not be brought up to date. I do not believe that in the long run any airline, great or small, will gain any practical advantage from negotiating outside the National Joint Council framework. I put it to those airlines who have left, or are about to leave the Council, that the step they contemplate is retrograde and in the interest neither of good industrial relations nor of the civil aviation industry. I hope they will think again.'

The Minister of State continued that there was a vast range of topic affecting the industry where mutual consultation could not fail to be beneficial, not only to the operators, but to their employees and the public generally. This was a matter primarily, and in the first instance certainly, for the airlines themselves, though he would gladly assist.

'Indeed, I would argue that there is a growing need for such consultation,' Mr. Mason went on, 'and perhaps not confined to the subjects which concern us today. What at all costs we must avoid is a higgledy-piggledy development of agreements and undertakings between individual airlines and unions which do not make sense collectively and where a concession (by either side) in one context undermines or erodes legitimate firmness in another. This is an area where we are not concerned only with wages or take home pay – the individual subjects touching the Government's Prices and Incomes Policy – but perhaps more importantly with the conditions surrounding employment, In the case of the pilots I have in mind such matters as working rotas – in the case of engineers the potential increases in productivity which are still possible. All these affect the service which the industry can offer the public. In addition to negotiations it is the task of the NJC in the words of the Act to discuss matters affecting the safety, health and welfare of employees and other matters of mutual concern with the airlines and employees.

'We are in a period when all airlines face a shortage of pilots, which, for instance, the new rules we are contemplating making on flight times limitation have made no less. There may well be changes in the future airline requirements. Such topics as their call for uninhibited discussions between the airlines, the employees and the Government, and I hope therefore that the storm signals in the National Joint Council do not foretell any lack of co-operation from all sides in the industry, wherever the ownership may lie, in these major questions of general importance for us all.'

Assistance with industrial training for firms in Development Areas

SINCE AUGUST 19, 1966, the Ministry of Labour's extensive range of assistance in training labour has been available to firms which provide additional jobs in Development Areas. This applies to firms moving into an area as well as those already there who are expanding their labour force. A specially arranged programme to fit a firm's own particular development may include both direct and financial assistance.

Direct training assistance includes: the services of a Ministry of Labour instructor to organize the training of new workers in semi-skilled engineering work and to assist in training the firm's instructor to take over; provision of free normal or modified local instructor training courses or Training Within Industry programmes; there is also a new TWI service for the training on the firm's premises of teams of skilled operators as instructors of new entrants for assembly line, process, packaging or similar work; the assessment of suitability for a firm's particular employment of persons at Industrial Rehabilitation Units; and the more extensive biasing of syllabuses of training at Government Training Centres to meet a firm's special requirements.

Financial assistance includes weekly grants for trainees, e.g. £5 for a male adult; the repayment of half tuition fees for employees who attend approved courses for managerial, etc., staff; and help towards the rent, rates and essential adaptation of accommodation rented temporarily for training purposes pending the establishment of a factory in the area.

Full details of the scheme can be obtained from the nearest employment exchange.

An award of a certificate in recognition of the completion of 10 years' trading as Atlas Lighting Ltd.'s agent in Thailand was presented to Mr. A. R. Forrester, marketing manager for Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd., by Mr. R. L. C. Todd, Atlas area marketing manager in the presence of HE Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bart, KCMG, CB, British Ambassador to Thailand, and Lord Rhodes, DFC, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, during the First Asian International Trade Fair in Bangkok. The picture shows from left to right: Sir Anthony Rumbold, Mr. A. R. Forrester, Mr. R. L. C. Todd, Lord Rhodes and Mr. I. W. Revell, manager of the Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd.

'Seven new deadly sins'

—Minister of Technology

MR. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, Minister of Technology, speaking on December 13 at a lunch attended by the directors of the Research Associations listed seven new and deadly sins which were holding back Britain's industrial advance.

'If Britain is to succeed in its aim of strengthening our economy by the rapid application of modern technology it has to encourage all those in industry and the universities who are now working to find the answers to our problems.

'We must also identify the major obstacles that confront us and make a determined effort to overcome them. These obstacles are to be found in industry itself, in our educational system, in the public service and in public attitudes.

'I have listed them as seven new deadly sins. Here they are – together with the main offenders.

'First: Academic escapism

University dons who interpret academic freedom as an excuse for escaping from the social responsibility of deploying some of their great talents to help find practical answers to the research and engineering difficulties that face our industries. Secretly practised in some well-known ivory towers.

'Second: Graduate rejection

Industrial managements which ignore the vital importance of forward research as a means of strengthening their competitive position, and which therefore, either fail to attract engineering or science graduates or neglect to use them properly. The penalty is exacted in Carey Street.

'Third: Student brain-washing

Teachers who try to pick out their so-called "brightest" pupils for so-called "academic" education and simultaneously discourage them from seeking careers in industry. A real problem in many schools.

'Fourth: Industrial amateurism

Amateur directors who justify themselves by reference to obsolete notions of "born leadership" instead of seeking out highly trained managers drawn from a wide range of those possessing the skills needed in industry. Often a hereditary disease in family firms.

'Fifth: Status hunting

All too prevalent in our hierarchical society and involving a classification of the professions above science; science above engineering; and all of them above management design or salesmanship. This game is one we would all do well to abandon.

'Sixth: Neo-Luddism

To be found among some workers who, either through fear or a dislike of new ideas, resist the introduction of new machinery and methods necessary to raise productivity. Frowned on by the best trades unions.

'Seventh: Anti-technological bias

This can be placed to public ignorance of, and in some cases positive hostility towards technology that creates an unfavourable environment inhibiting its spread throughout our economy. Too widespread for comfort.

'Like all sins these stem from very human failings and we must not try to bludgeon the offenders. All of them originate in a misunderstanding of what technology means and a fear that when it comes it will dehumanize society.

'In fact the opposite is the case. Industrial technology harnesses mechanical muscle power and slave brain power to the causes that humanity – and all the individuals who make up humanity – choose to espouse.

'The Research Associations operating in territories that lie between Government and industry can do an enormous amount to change attitudes and achieve the results we must have.'

Investment Grants

THE INDUSTRIAL Development (Variation of Rate of Grant) Order, 1966 (SI 1966 No. 1569) was published on December 19. It gives effect to the announcement by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, on December 1 that the standard rate of investment grant will be increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, and the rate of grant on development area expenditure from 40 per cent to 45 per cent, in respect of eligible expenditure incurred between January 1, 1967, and December 31, 1968.

This Order, which comes into operation on December 30, 1966, is made under Section 7 of the Industrial Development Act, 1966, and is subject to approval by Affirmative Resolution of each House of Parliament in accordance with that section.

Section 13(4) of the Act provides that expenditure shall be treated as incurred at the time when the sums of which it consists become payable. Sums must be payable, and not merely paid, after January 1, 1967, if they are to attract the higher rate of grant. This rule will apply to all eligible expenditure, including progress payments and hire purchase payments.

The Order must be approved within 28 days by Affirmative Resolution of each House of Parliament, but no account is to be taken of the Christmas Recess in reckoning the days.

The statement made by the President of the Board of Trade on December 1 appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 9, page 1426.

Copies of the Order (SI 1966 No. 1569) are obtainable, price 5d., from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (by post 8d., from HMSO, Box 569, London, S.E.1).

Changes in rates of export rebate

AN ORDER prescribing a new schedule of rates of export rebate for goods exported on or after January 1, 1967 (the Export Rebates (Rates of Rebate) Order, 1966) was published on December 13 by the Treasury (SI 1966, No. 1540, available from HMSO). This Order revokes the existing rate of rebate except for goods exported before January 1, 1967.

Rates of rebate are based on the level of indirect taxation in relation to the value of the output of each industry group. The new rates reflect the latest statistical information and allow for the surcharge on the duty on hydrocarbon oils and on purchase tax imposed last July by the Surcharge on Revenue Duties Order, 1966. As a result, whilst some rates are unchanged, many are increased, and a few are reduced.

Under an agreement reached in the EFTA Council, export rebate may not be claimed in respect of goods exported from the United Kingdom on or after January 1, 1967, for which EFTA tariff treatment has been or will be claimed in another EFTA country.

The goods to which the new schedule of rates applies are to be classified by reference to the Export List, 1967, which also comes into force on January 1, 1967.

Details of the new rates are given in Customs Notice No. 435.

Note:

The export rebate is designed to relieve exports of goods of certain indirect taxes which enter into their cost of production and which are not repayable or drawn back under other separate arrangements. The taxes concerned are hydrocarbon oil duty, motor vehicle licence duty and the part of purchase tax paid on current purchases by industry (mainly stationery).

As indicated when the rebate was first introduced at the end of 1964, the rates were calculated from the most recent statistical information then available relating to the burden imposed by the taxes concerned on broad groups of industry. Each industry group's products qualify for a uniform average rate of rebate, rounded down to the nearest ¼ per cent. At that time it was stated that the rates would be kept under review to take account of tax changes and new statistical material on industry as it became available.

In July of this year hydrocarbon oil duty and purchase tax payable were increased by one-tenth. The rates of rebate have been reviewed to take account of these tax changes and the latest available statistical information.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 7) Order, 1966

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 7) Order, 1966.

The Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1, mainly chemicals, shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until December 30, 1967, unless a shorter period is indicated against any item. Photographic film base of cellulose acetate is partially exempt from import duty until December 30, 1967.

The definitions of some of the chemicals, for which temporary exemption from import duty is continued for a further period in 1967, have been amended to take account of the revised system of chemical nomenclature in British Standard 2474: 1965 and of new approved names issued by the General Medical Council. Lists showing the old definitions and the new definitions of the chemicals affected by these changes were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7 and December 9, 1966.

The Order comes into operation on December 31, 1966, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1566.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HMSO.

The Import Duties (General) (No. 11) Order, 1966

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (General) (No. 11) Order, 1966.

This Order consolidates as at December 31, 1966, the Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order, 1964, and the various Orders amending it.

It also:

(1) eliminates the remaining import duty on a wide range of goods of EFTA origin to give final effect to the tariff provisions of the EFTA Convention;
(2) provides for the removal of the import duty on dried leeks, dried tomatoes and mustard seed of EFTA origin;
(3) refers to Section 2 of the European Free Trade Association Act, 1960, whereby the duty-free admission of goods of EFTA origin may, under regulations made by the Board of Trade, be subject to a condition that drawback shall not have been allowed in connection with the exportation of the goods from another EFTA country;
(4) incorporates changes in the names of certain chemicals in order to follow the revised system of chemical nomenclature recommended in British Standard 2474: 1965;
(5) discontinues certain sub-headings which are no longer necessary consequent upon the elimination of import duty on goods of EFTA origin.

The Order comes into operation on December 31, 1966, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1555.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HMSO.

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 11) Order, 1966

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 11) Order, 1966.

This Order:

(i) provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on imported plastic pass-holders when exported incorporated in wallets and billfolds;
(ii) varies the rate of drawback of import duty allowable on mixtures of linseed oil, linseed fatty acid and cobalt linoleate manufactured from imported linseed oil; and
(iii) amends the descriptions of certain chemicals for import duty drawback purposes to conform with revised British Standards nomenclature.

The Order comes into operation on December 31, 1966, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1966 No. 1563.

Copies are obtainable direct from HMSO.

Imports from Japan 1967

THE BOARD OF TRADE have announced in Notice to Importers No. 1171 dated December 21, 1966, that the following further easements in the restrictions applying to imports from Japan will come into effect on January 1, 1967.

In the textile field, the undernoted items will no longer be subject to the Japanese voluntary control arrangements, i.e. it will not be necessary in future to produce export certificates in order to clear them through Customs:

Garments and gloves wholly or mainly of silk weighing less than 0.6 oz. per square yard;
Knitted silk fabrics;
Woven fabrics wholly or mainly of noilsilk (including narrow fabrics);
Gloves **knitted to shape;**
Cotton wadding and felt and articles of cotton wadding or felt;
Bonded fibre fabrics of cotton and articles thereof;
Cotton sacks and bags of a kind used in the packing of goods;
Wicks.

The quotas subject to United Kingdom licensing for 1967 will be as follows:

(a)	Metal toys of a value for Customs purposes less than 23s. 6d. each (the value for Customs purposes may broadly be taken as the c.i.f. value) . .	£1,200,000
(b)	Tableware of pottery falling within headings 69.11 and 69.12 of the Customs Tariff	£200,000
(c)	Statuettes, ornaments, etc., falling within headings 69.13 and 69.14 of the Customs Tariff (including piggy banks and dolls of pottery – see below) . .	£225,000

The above quotas do not include pottery certified by the Japanese Design Center to be of traditional Japanese design, imports of which will continue to be admissible against the production to Customs officers of 'certificates of approval' issued by the Center.

Toys of pottery, formerly under quota, have been liberalized, but in this connection, it should be noted that 'piggy banks' and dressed pottery figures in which the dress is also of pottery and forms part of the figure are not classified as toys but under tariff heading 69.13, i.e. they fall within quota (c) above.

All applicants for pottery licences who held licences for imports in 1966 must indicate in a covering letter to their application, the amount used or committed against these licences with respect to each of the classes (b) and (c) above. A certain latitude may be allowed if the desired split for 1967 is stated in different proportions, but there can be no guarantee of complete switches.

Only established importers of toys or pottery from any source, or of other Japanese goods – not being associates of existing licence-holders – may apply as newcomers. Licences will be quite small. A statement of the value of relevant imports cleared through Customs on the applicant's own account in 1966 should accompany the application.

Applications for licences should be made to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, on form ILB/A and the desired size of the licence entered on page 2. They should be received by Import Licencing Branch not later than January 9, 1967.

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Applications for re-imposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE Tariff Division announced on August 19, 1966 that they were reviewing all temporary exemptions from import duty (mainly chemicals) that are due to end on December 31, 1966. Interested parties will wish to know that of the 74 applications for re-imposition of import duty published under this review 72 items will be restored to duty on December 31, 1966, one application was withdrawn and the temporary exemption on the remaining application is being extended to March 2, 1967.

Details of these are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
RESTORATIONS		
28.08	Sulphuric acid	6836
28.42	Rubidium carbonate	1758
29.01	Diphenylacetylene	2116
29.01	9:10-Diphenylanthracene	2289
29.02	*m*-Bromobenzotrifluoride	3880
29.02	4-Bromodiphenyl	9413
29.02	*o*-Bromofluorobenzene	3853
29.02	*p*-Bromofluorobenzene	3855
29.02	*o*-Chlorofluorobenzene	3856
29.02	*m*-Chlorofluorobenzene	3857
29.02	*p*-Chlorofluorobenzene	3858
29.02	*m*-Chlorotoluene	1303
29.02	Dichloromethane	6711
29.02	*o*-Difluorobenzene	6246
29.02	1-Fluoronaphthalene	2266
29.03	*o*-Bromonitrobenzene	5302
29.03	*p*-Bromonitrobenzene	6441
29.04	Dulcitol	5798
29.04	Hexan-2-ol	3538
29.10	Di(2-*n*-butoxy-2-ethoxyethoxy)methane	9102
29.10	1:3-Dioxolan	1751
29.13	Clorindione	3685
29.13	1:1:1-Trifluoroacetylacetone	2253
29.14	2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	8176
29.14	*o*-Fluorobenzoic acid	3851
29.14	*p*-Fluorobenzoic acid	3852
29.14	*o*-Fluorobenzoyl chloride	3861
29.14	*p*-Fluorobenzoyl chloride	3862
29.14	Methyl *p*-toluate	6705
29.14	2-Naphthoic acid	927
29.16	DL-Malic acid	8193
29.22	2-Chloroethylammonium chloride	6716
29.22	Cyclohexylamine	318
29.22	*N*-1:3-Dimethylbutyl-*N'*-phenyl-*p*-phenylenediamine	6842
29.23	2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone	6386
29.23	Galactosamine hydrochloride	2196
29.23	D-Glucosamine hydrochloride	2698
29.25	Cropropamide	8867
29.25	Crotamiton	8865
29.25	Crotethamide	8864
29.25	*N*-(2-*n*-Dodecmethylamidoethyl)-*NN*-dimethylphenylcarbamoylmethylammonium chloride	4594
29.25	Heptabarbitone	8875
29.25	2-Lactamidoethanol	4109
29.26	Metformin *mono*hydrochloride	2668
29.29	Formaldoxime hydrochloride	5257
29.31	*S*-Carboxymethylcysteine	3696
29.31	DL-Cystine	1082
29.31	Di-(*o*-carboxyphenyl)disulphide	1720
29.31	*p*-Fluoro*iso*thiocyanatobenzene	3864
29.35	Carbamazepine	5749
29.35	Chlorquinaldol	8890
29.35	Desipramine *mono*hydrochloride	5036
29.35	Ethyl biscoumacetate	668
29.35	Halopyramine *mono*hydrochloride	8891
29.35	Imolamine hydrochloride	6519
29.35	Nicotinaldehyde thiosemicarbazone	8892
29.35	Nicoumalone	9425
29.35	Opipramol dihydrochloride	3687
29.35	Oxyphenbutazone	8893
29.35	Sedoheptulosan	2711
29.35	Sulphinpyrazone	8894
29.36	Chlorthalidone	2380
29.36	Sulphaproxyline	8919
29.43	D-Arabinose	1188
29.43	L-Arabinose	5300
29.43	D-Galactose	1753
29.43	Methyl-α-D-glucoside	6019
29.44	Ristocetin	653
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 40% by weight of phenylbutazone	6004
30.03	Preparations, in the form of tablets, containing not less than 90% by weight of metformin *mono*hydrochloride	4009
38.19	Mixed alkyl mercaptans, of which not less than 90% by volume distils between 260° and 290° centigrade at normal pressure	13556
49.08	Paper pattern-printed with dyestuffs in a form suitable for transference to textile materials	7274
WITHDRAWAL		
29.35	Quinoline	9220
EXTENDED TO MARCH 2, 1967		
29.14	2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate	6418

In addition, the following items are also being restored to duty on December 31, 1966:

28.28	Nickelous oxide	6918
29.15	Sodium oxalate	6717

Application for removal of import duty on sub-standard films

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice in October 1965, that they were considering an application for the removal of import duty on sub-standard, exposed and developed cinematograph positive, film. The Board of Trade now announce that they have decided to reject the application.

Customs and Excise annual report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise for the Financial Year ended March 31, 1966 has been published by HMSO, price 14s. 6d.

Export List, 1967

A REVISED EDITION of the Export List which sets out the classified descriptions under which goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are to be entered with the Customs when exported, is being published for use as from January 1, 1967. Copies of the List may be obtained direct from HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. Exporters and agents are advised to place immediate orders.

The headings in certain Divisions of the List have been revised and some alterations have been made in the list of recognized designations of countries.

Attention is drawn to the Appendix at pages 136-138 of the List, which is intended to assist exporters and agents in the correct classification of man-made fibres and yarns.

Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods, 1967

A REVISED EDITION of the Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods is being issued for use on and after January 1, 1967, for the guidance of users of the statistics and may be obtained direct from HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 12s. 6d. This classification sets out the descriptions and the related code numbers under which goods imported into or re-exported from the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are classified for the purposes of the published external trade statistics.

All information about statistical requirements on import entries, the forms to be used, etc., is contained in HM Customs and Excise Tariff.

Labour Utilization Committee of NEDC

A LABOUR UTILIZATION Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Catherwood, has been set up on behalf of the National Economic Development Council. The Committee has the following terms of reference:

'To examine, in association with the Ministry of Labour and the EDCs, ways of promoting the more effective utilization of labour with a view to increasing productivity and furthering the faster growth of the economy.'

The Prime Minister's national productivity conference agreed that there was a necessity to identify ways in which the better use of manpower could be obtained. The study will be wide ranging.

Productivity advisory services

AS PART of the follow-up of the Prime Minister's Productivity Conference the National Economic Development Office is undertaking an urgent inquiry into the services which are, at present, available to advise industry on productivity and efficiency questions. It is hoped that this inquiry will be completed early in the new year.

This has involved sending a short questionnaire to some 500 of the trade associations, professional institutions, trade unions and other organizations, who are amongst the main providers of such services.

Mr. James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer (centre), opened Rank Xerox House – the new international headquarters of the company – in the Euston Centre, London, on December 8. With him are Mrs. Callaghan and Mr. John Davis, chairman and chief executive of the Rank Organisation.

New chairman for Export Council for Europe

MR. HECTOR MCNEIL, CBE, managing director of Babcock and Wilcox Ltd., and a founder member of the Council, took over on December 13 as chairman of the Export Council for Europe.

Mr. A. R. Glen, CBE, DSC, chairman of H. Clarkson & Co. Ltd., the retiring chairman, is remaining as a member of the British National Export Council.

At a meeting of the Export Council for Europe, tribute was paid to the outstanding work carried out by Mr. Glen over the past two years in his succession to the Council's founder chairman, Council. Mr. McNeil said:

'Western Europe is Britain's largest market, accounting for more than 40 per cent of all our exports, and one of the Council's tasks is to keep this important situation constantly in the minds of manufacturers, both those now exporting and those who could do so with advantage. The Council will continue to keep all opportunities for export to Europe under regular review.

'Whether Britain enters the Common Market or not – and I hope it will – we shall do all in our power to ensure that these markets are supplied with the best products Britain can make. Entering the European Community may take time, perhaps a long time. Meanwhile the markets of our partners in EFTA are open to us now, and already account for 35 per cent of all our exports to Europe. Tariffs become nil between the EFTA partners at the end of this month, which means that there will no longer be Customs examinations for our goods entering those countries.

'The Export Council for Europe is organizing an important and widely based conference of manufacturers to be held in London on January 30 and 31. The conference will be attended by the British Commercial Counsellors and some leading industrialists from all the EFTA markets, who will address different product groups and take part in the discussions. While we believe that this conference will have a significant effect on our EFTA exports in 1967, we shall not relax our efforts to keep exports flowing increasingly to all Continental markets.'

The Export Council for Europe, founded in November 1960 at the suggestion of the then President of the Board of Trade, and built up by Lord McFadzean, works in close co-operation with its sponsoring organizations in industry, commerce, banking and trades unions and is now a part of the British National Export Council whose interests are world-wide.

British exports to the West European area, with which the Council is concerned, accounted for £1,164 million in 1960 and will have accounted for over £2,000 million in 1966, representing a rise of 65 per cent in six years.

Free trade in EFTA 1967

MIDNIGHT ON December 31 will mark an important stage in the development of the European Free Trade Association. From that moment virtually all the remaining tariffs and quotas will be abolished on industrial goods traded between the member countries of EFTA. This will happen three years earlier than originally planned.

The removal of these remaining barriers to trade means that industrial free trade will at last be a reality; EFTA in fact will be the world's first completed free trade area.

Since the creation of EFTA, trade between its members has shown a remarkable increase. Between 1959 and 1965, British exports to EFTA countries rose by over 70 per cent – much more than the 38 per cent increase in our exports generally. Even so, these did not keep pace with the growth of intra-EFTA trade which doubled in the same period, nor with trade between our Scandinavian partners who in 1965 were importing two and a half times as much from each other as in 1959.

EFTA is a rich market. Average national income per head is higher than in the EEC, and several EFTA countries have some of the highest living standards in the world. There is therefore scope for British manufacturers to increase their share of the imports of our EFTA partners. The removal of trade barriers will give them a significant advantage over outside competitors and will mean an increase in the size of their home market from 54 to 97 million consumers, i.e. their market will be almost doubled.

To mark the achievement of free trade, various celebrations have been planned both by the Government and by private organizations. Last month the Mayors of the EFTA capital cities visited London; in January, a conference on exporting to EFTA is to be arranged by the Export Council for Europe; and two British commemorative postage stamps are to be issued in February. A window exhibition on the theme of EFTA opened on December 19 at the Board's Export Information Centre at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. There will also be a special 72-page supplement on EFTA in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 6, and copies will be available free of charge from the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext 2479 and 2480).

Notes:

The convention establishing the European Free Trade Association was signed at Stockholm in January 1960. The founder members were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Finland became an associate member in March 1961.

The first reductions in duties were made in July 1960 and further reductions were made at intervals until on December 31, 1965, tariffs stood at 20 per cent of their original level. This final 20 per cent will be abolished as from December 31 this year. Quantitative restrictions have also steadily been removed over the same period, and from December 31 will disappear entirely.

Because she joined EFTA one year after the other members, Finland will remove most of her duties and quantitative restrictions on December 31, 1967, but some duties will remain until December 31, 1969. It has also been agreed to allow Norway (for a very few items) and Portugal (for many products) to reduce their duties over a longer period, in order to allow their industries longer to adapt themselves to competition.

In general the removal of duties and quotas affects only industrial and not agricultural or fishery products. Because of the very different agricultural systems in the member countries the Stockholm Convention contains special provisions for facilitating an expansion of trade in agricultural or fishery products within the Association. Bilateral agreements between member countries have also contributed to an expansion of trade in these products.

The British Government's announced intention to seek a basis for negotiating entry to the EEC is in line with the aims of the Association. It has always been one of EFTA's primary objectives to promote closer economic co-operation with other countries in Western Europe, including the EEC.

BRITISH LORRY IN SWITZERLAND

This Albion Clydesdale, owned by Elie Marclay, of Monthey, a Swiss industrial centre in the Canton of Valais, is seen in its new mountain setting. The timber it carries is bound for pulp mills where it will be converted into chipboard and paper.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'The Patent Office Library* was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (R. S. Hutton. *Recollections of a technologist*, 1964).

The author is referring to the early 1900*'s, but this national public reference library continues to attract increasing numbers of information scientists, research workers, patent agents, and consultants,* 122,000 *came in* 1964. *Without formality your staff can have personal access to* 10 *miles of current scientific and technical literature, including* 9,000 *series of up-to-date periodicals and many books and patent specifications. Photocopies at* 9*d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.*2. *Hours are* 10 *a.m. to* 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

* *Now the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division).*

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8

Cattle to Rhodesia

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what were the numbers by sex and breed of pedigree cattle exported to Rhodesia in each of the past five years to the nearest convenient date. Separate figures of exports to Rhodesia are available only from 1965, said Mr. Jay. Under the heading 'Bulls and bull calves for breeding', two were exported in 1965 and two more in January 1966; he had no information about the breeds involved.

Shops in Development Areas

Would new shop premises in development areas qualify for Government building grants; and what was the amount of the subsidy, a member wanted to know. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, replied, saying that they may be considered for building grants if they provide employment in the Development Areas. The normal rate is 25 per cent.

Consequences of surcharge removal

A questioner wanted to know what steps the President would take to prevent excessive imports with the ending of the surcharge.

'None', said Mr. Jay. 'The removal of the surcharge was fully taken into account when the Chancellor of the Exchequer said we should achieve a surplus for 1967 as a whole.'

Anglo-Italian films agreement

Asked when negotiations would be resumed for the conclusion of an Anglo-Italian cinematograph films co-production agreement; and when such an agreement might be expected to come into force, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that negotiations were resumed early this year. Progress had been made and he hoped that certain outstanding matters would be settled satisfactorily. He couldn't yet say when an agreement would come into operation.

Imports of tobacco

Asked if he would give the total amount of tobacco leaf imports into the United Kingdom since January 1 from all sources other than from Rhodesia, Mr. Roy Mason said that these were 184 million lbs. in the first 10 months of this year.

Imports of Portuguese cloth

Asked if he was aware that there was concern in Lancashire at the increase in imports of cotton cloth from Portugal in the first nine months of this year; and why the global quota restrictions on cotton textiles were not applicable to Portugal, the President said: 'The global quota restrictions do not apply to our EFTA partners. But I have very much in mind, and the Portuguese authorities are aware of this, that it would be unfair to the restricted countries if others derived undue benefit from their restraint.'

The Cotton Board

Asked whether he would now make a statement on the future of the Cotton Board, the President said that an order had now been laid before the House embodying the recommendations made to him by a Working Group of employers and trade unionists which conducted the review of the Cotton Board. The Order would shortly be debated; but he wished to express his appreciation of the thorough and constructive work which the Working Group had done.

Overseas market research

Asked if he would take steps to encourage the expansion of overseas market research and sales staff in British industry, the President said that the Government was actively encouraging the expansion of British industries' overseas sales activities, including collective market research. The BNEC Collective Overseas Market Research Scheme provided for the Government to contribute up to one-half of the basic overseas cost.

The Patent Office

Asked what progress had been made in the transfer of the Patent Office from London, Mr. George Darling said that he was considering a possible site in Croydon.

Advertising ethics

Asked if he would make a statement on his meeting with the deputation received from the Advertising Association on November 3; and what legislation he proposed to introduce arising from these discussions, the President said: 'We had a useful discussion of various matters of interest to the advertising industry, including the proposed new legislation to prohibit false or misleading advertisements of goods and services. I have no other plans for legislation in this field.'

Financial aid to foreign companies

Asked how many American and other foreign companies engaged within the man-made fibre industry had received financial aid to attract them into the development areas; and whether, in view of the present difficulties of the indigenous man-made fibre industry, he would review the policy of granting further aid to foreign man-made fibre producers, the President said that only one foreign firm in this industry had been offered assistance under the Local Employment Acts compared with 17 British firms. He saw no grounds for a review of the policy whereby the inducements to establish projects in development areas were available without discrimination on grounds of nationality.

Factories in Cornwall

Asked what rental per foot was being asked for the empty Board of Trade factories in Cornwall; how this had been arrived at; and what rate of interest had been taken into account, Mr. George Darling said: 'Board of Trade factories are offered to applicants at a current market value rental to be negotiated with the District Valuer. The current market value is arrived at by the District Valuer by reference to the demand for and availability of comparable industrial property in the area in question. The Board do not aim in the rents charged to obtain any specific rate of return on capital expenditure.'

Consumer Council and insurance brokers

The President was asked whether he was aware that the Consumer Council, in their publication *Buying a House* had made untrue and offensive allegations against insurance brokers. Mr. George Darling replied, saying that the Consumer Council had said that they accepted that reputable brokers put the interests of their clients first, but that some brokers who arranged loans for house purchase did not. The Council regretted that they did not make this distinction clear, but they will do so in a reprint of the booklet.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

Safety of fishing vessels

What international action is being taken to promote the safety of fishing vessels and their crews, a questioner wanted to know. Mr. Mason replied, saying, 'Three of the agencies of the United Nations have an interest in this important matter: the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The three agencies have agreed to collaborate in the preparation of a code designed to cover all aspects of the safety of fishing vessels and their crews. Action is being taken accordingly by the staff of the three organizations and it is expected that a draft code will be submitted to the competent organs of the three Organizations for general approval next year with a view to publication in 1968. Her Majesty's Government plays a full part in the work of all three Organizations.'

Man-made fibres report

The President told a questioner that it was not yet possible to forecast when he expects to receive the report from the Monopolies Commission on the man-made fibre industry.

Low-flying aircraft

Asked on how many occasions during the last six months it had been established that aircraft taking off from, and landing at, London Airport had flown below the permitted altitude over the Windsor area, Mr. Roy Mason said that sample checks on aircraft landing at Heathrow disclosed three infringements of this sort in the Windsor area during the six months May to October 1966. Other operations at the airport did not normally involve flights over Windsor.

Sound-proofing of houses

Would the President state the number of dwellings within the prescribed radius of London Airport in which sound-proofing has been installed? a questioner wanted to know. Mr. Roy Mason replied, saying that on November 10 applications in respect of 62 dwellings had been approved.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

Newspaper amalgamations

The President was asked to publish a list, in pursuance of his powers under the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, of daily, Sunday and provincial newspapers which had been amalgamated in one form or another since the Act came into force. He replied that since August

(*Continued on next page*)

PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS, *continued*

5, 1965, when the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1965 came into force, Board of Trade consent had been given to the change of ownership of the following newspapers:

(i) the *Salisbury Times.*
(ii) the *Coventry Express.*
(iii) the *South Wales Gazette.*
(iv) the *Carmarthen Journal.*
(v) the *Smethwick Telephone and Warley Courier.*
(vi) the *Welwyn Times and Hatfield Herald* and the *Stevenage News.*
(vii) the *Torquay Times,* the *Paignton News* and the *South Devon Journal.*

All of these publications were local weekly newspapers with circulations of less than 25,000 copies per day of publication.

The only application for consent in respect of a national or Sunday newspaper had concerned the proposal to bring *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* under common ownership. This application was still being considered by the Monopolies Commission.

New jobs and factories in Blyth

A member asked for a list of new jobs and additional factory space provided in the Blyth constituency in each of the years since 1960 to the latest available date; and what the new job and factory space expectations were for the next 12 months. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said that information was available for the South East Northumberland Group of Employment Exchanges which comprised Blyth, Bedlington, Seaton Delaval and Ashington. From April 1, 1960, to December 12, 1966, the following industrial building, for which i.d.c.'s were issued, was completed in this Group:

Year	Area completed (thousand sq. ft.)
Year ending March 31, 1961	Nil
Year ending March 31, 1962	47
Year ending March 31, 1963	6
Year ending March 31, 1964	69
Year ending March 31, 1965	96
Year ending March 31, 1966	161
From April 1, 1966 to December 12, 1966	108
	487

The industrialists to whom the industrial development certificates were issued, estimated that these buildings would provide additional employment for 1,450 males and 1,700 females when fully manned.

On December 12, 1966, 1,700 jobs for males and 1,000 jobs for females were expected to arise within four years in the South East Northumberland Group of Employment Exchanges in authorized new buildings and in existing buildings taken over by manufacturing firms based on estimates made by developers. In addition, four Board of Trade advance factories, one at Blyth, one at Cramlington, and two at Ashington, had still to be completed and allocated.

Aldergrove Airport

Asked how many passengers arrived at Aldergrove Airport, Belfast, in the six winter months October 1965 to March 1966, and the six summer months from April to September 1966; how many of these passengers arrived from London; and how these figures compared with the figures for previous years, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, gave the following information:

Winter *October-March*		Summer *April-September*	
1965-66	171,265	1966	317,606 (Provisional)
1964-65	154,843	1965	266,206
1963-64	138,982	1964	230,882
1962-63	106,837	1963	205,515
1961-62	94,685	1962	184,524
1960-61	81,287	1961	163,205

It was not the practice to issue statistics of air traffic between particular air ports.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

Export of works of art

An adjournment debate on the export of works of art is reported in *Hansard*, cols. 617-628.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15

Licensing of boats for hire

Asked whether he would seek to amend the Public Health Act, 1875 so as to require the licensing of all boats intending to ply for hire and to institute a national registrar for ships and small boats, Mr. Roy Mason answered that Section 94 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, where in force, enabled local authorities to license pleasure boats and many authorities did so. He did not consider that the compulsory registration of small boats would be justified.

British Trade Centre in New York

A member asked if the President was aware that the British Trade Centre in New York had no director, very few visitors and a low number of exhibitors; whether he was satisfied with the assistance that this centre under present conditions was giving to British trade prospects in New York; and what steps were being taken to ensure that the lessons learnt from the experience in this trade centre would be studied before arrangements were made for British participation in the permanent World Trade Centre due for completion in New York for 1970. Mr. Roy Mason replied that the British Trade Centre in New York was set up by the British American Chamber of Commerce, with financial support from the Government, as an experiment in promoting British trade in the United States. The Centre had encountered problems both of finance and presentation. In order to give this experiment a fair trial, the Board of Trade had now taken over the Centre and would introduce different techniques. There was no connection between the British Trade Centre and the New York World Trade Centre.

Northern Economic Planning Council recommendations

Asked, in view of the recommendations contained in the report of the Northern Economic Planning Council, if the Government would give special incentives to industrial undertakings who were prepared to transfer to the Northern Region complete with their research and development departments, Mr. Roy Mason said that there was already available under the Local Employment Acts and the Industrial Development Act, 1966, a wide range of incentives to industrial undertakings which set up in the Northern Development Area.

American university courses for British executives

A member asked if the Board of Trade was sponsoring, through the National Marketing Council, three courses in marketing at American universities in 1967 for senior British executives; how many executives would be sent; and what would be the cost in foreign exchange. Mr. Roy Mason replied: 'In general, I approve the National Marketing Council's efforts to improve marketing efficiency in British industry. But I cannot yet say whether special financial support for these courses is necessary. Nor can I state the numbers of executives involved, nor the cost in foreign exchange.'

Payment of investment grants

Asked what was likely to be the average delay between the receipt of the application and the payment of an investment grant, the President said: 'We aim to pay claims within six months of receiving them.'

Imports of juke boxes etc.

Answering a question, why, in view of Great Britain's balance of payments problems, and the fact that such products could be produced in this country, he allowed one-armed bandits, juke boxes and similar types of equipment to be imported into this country, the President said that import prohibitions would be contrary to our international obligations and might provoke retaliation.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

Assistance to shipping industry

Asked for details of the categories and amounts of the assistance of £118 million given to the shipping industry since April 1964, referred to by the Minister of State, Mr. Roy Mason said that the figure referred to related to financial assistance offered under the Local Employment Acts for projects of all types designed to provide employment in the development areas and former development districts.

Investment grants

Asked how many of the 1,200 additional staff required to administer investment grants had already been appointed; what office accommodation they were occupying; and what were the total annual costs so far involved, Mr. George Darling replied that 800 staff had so far been appointed to the five investment grants offices, which would occupy in all 160,000 sq. ft. of office space. Staff salaries and the provision of accommodation were expected to cost £750,000 in the current financial year.

Commonwealth Preference

Asked if he would publish an addendum to the document No. R. 5155, entitled Commonwealth Preference, issued by the Central Office of Information in August 1961, showing any changes of preferences or other relevant questions which had occurred since then, including any agreements made between Commonwealth countries and between foreign countries, the President replied: 'This series is primarily intended for distribution abroad by the Information Officers in our Embassies and High Commissions. In view of the publication in June of this year of "The Pattern of Commonwealth Trade" (R.5494/66), I see no need for an addendum to the earlier publication.'

Answering a further question, the President said that he had recently had representations from three firms and 12 individuals calling for the continuance of Commonwealth Preference for South Africa. He continued: 'These correspondents are being reminded that the Government have repeatedly said that they do not intend to rescind our bilateral Trade Agreement with South Africa, which governs the preferential arrangements both ways.'

Accident to BEA Vanguard

Asked when he intended to publish the commissioners' report, following the public inquiry into the accident to a British European Airways' Vanguard at Heathrow on October 27, 1965, the President said that the report was put on sale on December 16 by HMSO. It concluded that a series of misfortunes, no single one of which on its own would have caused the accident, combined to bring about the eventual crash. More specifically, the probable cause of the accident was stated to be pilot error due to a combination of 11 stated factors. The report covered a wide field in its findings and recommendations and called for careful study by all concerned. All the recommendations affecting the Board of Trade were being examined: and action had already been taken on a number of them.

New Books

Business Ratios. No. 1 Autumn 1966. (32 pages. 3 issues a year; 15s. per copy, or 42s. per annum, from Dun & Bradstreet Ltd., Adelaide House, London Bridge, London, E.C.4. Published in association with Moodies Services Ltd.) The business ratios in this new periodical are intended to form a series of indices of business performance, derived partly from published accounts and partly from information supplied direct to the Dun & Bradstreet group, which will be yardsticks against which the performance of an individual firm can be measured; and which may show up the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm concerned. There are 15 ratios – such as profit to net assets, sales to stock, liquid assets to current liabilities, or sales for current/previous year – chosen to illustrate performance, financial strength and growth. The first three statistical tables show, for each of the years 1963, 1964 and 1965, these ratios for each of the 14 main United Kingdom industry groups. In each instance the upper quartile, median and lower quartile is given, as well as the number of companies in the sample in each industry group. Other tables summarize these detailed figures and indicate trends. As well as the statistical section (which is completed by descriptions of methodology and coverage, comment and interpretation) which will appear in each issue, the periodical will also include articles of practical interest. The first issue contains an article by Professor J. H. Dunning on 'US Subsidiaries in Britain and their UK Competitors', in which he shows that United Kingdom subsidiaries of United States firms tend to earn more on their capital than United Kingdom owned firms and investigates the reasons for this.

Report on the Possibilities for the Expansion of Food-processing in Scotland, prepared for the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) by Sir James T. Henderson. (30 pages. The Council, 1 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2. 7s. 6d.). Many sorts of foodstuffs are already produced in Scotland but perishable sorts, if unprocessed, must be marketed very quickly, and as a result much high quality, speciality food is disposed of locally or else only very small quantities are sent away to other parts of Britain or exported. This report recommends a marketing association to help small food manufacturers by giving them advice on grading, packaging and sales and keeping their accounts for them. The report also contains practical advice on how to set up a cannery and deep-freezing unit: since Scotland is a development area, meeting the cost of installing this equipment would be more readily feasible than in many other parts of Britain.

Trading Opportunities in West Germany 1966. BNEC Export Council for Europe. (41 pages. BNEC Export Council for Europe, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1; 5s.) This is a new edition of a report published by the Export Council for Europe in 1961. The report has been completely revised by the Economics Department of the Midland Bank Ltd. with tables of figures supplied by the Board of Trade covering the total imports of selected items into West Germany from all sources in 1964 and 1965. The United Kingdom share for each item is compared with that of its main competitors together with percentage changes.

The London Chamber of Commerce has recently published a further three booklets in its useful series of 'Surveys for Businessmen'. These are all obtainable from the Chamber (69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4) post free at the prices stated below, or through any chamber of commerce affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (36 pages; 8s.) is the report of a small market research mission, sponsored by the London Chamber, and approved as such by the British National Export Council. The Congo was chosen for this exercise because there seemed a good prospect of more settled conditions in the future that would permit the reconstruction of the economy, and the reported activities of foreign competitors new to the market indicated the possibility of increased export opportunities for Britain. The report starts with a brief description of the country, and goes into some detail in discussing economic conditions and the prospects for industrial and agricultural development within the framework of the government's economic development plan. Particular attention is paid to transport and communications, a proper understanding of which is very necessary to the businessman operating in a country of such size. Two particular markets spotlighted in the report are those for high quality British textiles, and for transport equipment. There are a number of detailed criticisms of, and suggestions for, British export efforts in the country. Along similar lines is the second edition of the survey on the **Federal Republic of Germany** (48 pages; 5s.), which was first published in January 1963. Written with the co-operation of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, it contains detailed information on trading with Germany, and includes sections on the structure of commerce in the country, taxation, German companies, trade fairs, advertising and agents; and indications are given of where more detailed information can be found. In the second edition, which has been revised throughout, new sections have been added on transport, to take account of new facilities, and on the Anglo-German Offset Agreement. Another addition to the series is **Italy** (28 pages; 5s.), which is also the product of a trade mission sent out by the London Chamber earlier this year. After introductory sections on Anglo-Italian trade and the Italian economy, the bulk of the report is devoted to an account of the mission's visits to Italian firms, industrial organizations and government departments. From these visits much information emerged, not only on the present state and prospects of the Italian economy, but also on the prospects for British exports and on how the Italian market should be approached.

Australia: a Guide for New Companies. The National Bank of Australasia Ltd. 8th edition, September 1966. (74 pages. Available free from the National Bank of Australasia Ltd., 6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2.) This booklet is published for overseas businessmen who are interested in the opportunities offered by the Australian market. It provides an outline guide to the economy, the government and financial structure, the law relating to the registration of companies, raising capital, company taxation, agreements for the avoidance of double taxation on income, Australia's overseas trading, industrial regulation, labour, wage determination, and insurance.

The Corporate Income Tax in Sweden, by Martin Norr, Claes Sandels and Nils G. Hornhammer. 3rd edition. (63 pages. Available free from Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, Kungsträdgardsgatan 8, Stockholm 16, Sweden). This pamphlet has been compiled for the guidance of those who contemplate doing business in Sweden or with Sweden. It gives a summary of the income tax structure, the basic principles of the corporate income tax, the deductions a corporation may make from its gross receipts so as to determine its net income (on which the corporate income tax is levied annually), other taxes and tax rules of importance to business and the international aspects of the Swedish corporate income tax.

Management Education in West Germany. A short study of post experience courses made in 1965/6, by John Adler and Paul Cherrington. (48 pages. The Administrative Staff College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames. 10s. *Occasional paper No. 5.*) The object of this study was to find out what external post-experience courses on general management existed in West Germany. The picture which emerges is of 30-40 institutions providing over a thousand one or two day courses on every subject which could concern managers, but relatively few on general management itself and very few lasting a week or longer. Part I of the report describes the centres and courses. Part II makes some comparisons with the United Kingdom to put the report in perspective, and attempts some assessment of the courses in their context. Centres visited are listed in Appendix A; detailed descriptions of the courses considered are given in Appendix B. **Management Education in the Netherlands.** A short study carried out in February 1966, by G. F. Evans-Vaughan. (19 pages. The Administrative Staff College. 5s. *Occasional paper No. 4*). After a background sketch of the Netherlands, its university education and the educational and social origins of managers, the main part of the report surveys post-war developments of management education in the Netherlands. Information about some Dutch reports published on management education, a description of the Foundation for Business Administration in Rotterdam, and the author's conclusions complete the report. An appendix lists Netherlands organizations from which details of management training courses can be obtained.

Draft Double Taxation Convention on Estates and Inheritances. Report of the OECD Fiscal Committee 1966. (126 pages. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 15s., by post 15s. 7d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This report states the objects of the Draft Convention and gives a brief description of its contents. The text of the Draft Convention is given in an annex to the report; in another annex are given the detailed commentaries designed to illustrate or interpret each article. The report also considers how and in what form the Draft Convention could be implemented in the OECD.

London – Capital for Conferences and Conventions. Issued by the Convention Bureau of the London Tourist Board. (44 pages. Available free from the London Tourist Board, 29/30 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.) An illustrated booklet describing the attractions of London as a centre for conventions – its hotels, entertainments, shops, sports, trade exhibitions and restaurants. A **Classified Directory of London's Convention and Exhibition Facilities, Services and Equipment 1966-7** is included as a loose insert.

Other publications

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH TEXTILE INDUSTRY (Excluding Lancashire and Yorkshire). With separate sections for the Republics of Ireland and South Africa. Incorporating *Worrall's British and Dominion Textile Industry, Worrall's Textile Directory of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, etc.* 76th edition. 614 pages. John Worrall Ltd., Oldham. 30s., by post 35s.

STATIST WORLD BANKING SURVEY. December 2, 1966. 336 pages. *Statist*, St. Alphage House, Fore Street, London, E.C.2. Free to subscribers and regular readers of *Statist;* extra copies 21s. post free.

WEST INDIES & CARIBBEAN YEAR BOOK 1967. Anuario Comercial de las Antillas y Paises del Caribe. 956 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. 63s.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 3 to 5	**Technical equipment, miscellaneous stores**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposals Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent. (Tel. Burton-on-Trent 4657.)**

NOTE: This sale includes machine tools and spares, photographic and electronic equipment and trailers, previously sold at Melton Mowbray.

Machine tools including Rydermatic No. 12 SS vertical automatics; Fowcett & Preston hydraulic bonding machines; Oldfield & Schofield 8 in. facing lathes; Holroyd thread milling machines; Acorn ¾ in. diameter bench type bar capstan lathes; Holroyd twin spindle horizontal spill boring machines; Wickman Moulton spindle horizontal thread milling machines; 5,000 kg. tensile testing machine; Clifton Baird 30 in. cold saw; Wadkin H/D radial 'Knuckle Arm' routing machine; motor vehicle spares; electric and laboratory equipment; Crypton engine testers; cameras; photographic equipment; oscilloscopes; hand tools; woodworking machines; webbing pouches; sewing machines; 30 ft. and 35 ft. wooden extending ladders; pneumatic tools; compressors; electric motors; diesel fuel pumps; cable; and a large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

Jan. 12 & 13	**Commercial and private vehicles**	**Ordnance Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.**	**Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447.)**

Ex NFS vehicles and pumps, including self-propelled fire pumps by Austin/Leyland, Fordson/Sulzer, Fordson/Tangye and Bedford/Sulzer; AEC 'Matador' tractors and truck; 'Albion' 10-ton tippers; Ford 'Thames' tractors; Austin 'Champs'; Landrovers; saloons and estate cars; cranes; Mack generator vans (with generators) Model LFSW; Fruehauf 12½ ton trailers; ambulances; trailers (5 cwt. to 20 tons); Scammell diesel trucks and tractors; two self-propelled trucks electrically driven, 4 x 4, 46 ft. long × 9 ft. 6 in. wide, powered by continental 6-cylinder petrol engine.

Jan. 19	**Aircraft and aero engine spares, miscellaneous stores.**	**35 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Heywood, Lancs.**	**Brady & Son (Dept. L), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252.)**

Hydraulic servicing, air supply, air cooling and electrical servicing trolleys; miscellaneous aircraft spares; hydraulic jacks; compressors; electrical equipment and spares; office and household furniture; oxygen charging trolleys; metal lockers; fire extinguishers; sling, beams and winches; pulley blocks (3 cwt. to 5 ton); Kee Klamp pallets; various metal ladders; wooden carrying cases; miscellaneous workshop equipment; and a large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

Jan. 24	**Machine tools, industrial equipment, textiles and miscellaneous stores.**	**Northern Command Ordnance Sub Depot, Barlow, Nr. Leeds, Yorks.**	**Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898.)**

Lathes; drilling and grinding machines; shearing, folding and sawing machines; milling machines; presses; compressors; lubricating plant; fork lift truck; electric trucks; electric welders and welding sets; generators; charging sets; industrial tractors; trailers; fire-fighting equipment; gravity roller; lifting equipment; tools; non-ferrous metals; pumps; tyres; telephone sets; compasses; clocks; workshop equipment; MT spares; tool kits; electric cable; textiles, including canvas, tentage, carpets, blankets, mattresses, ground sheets, kit bags, camp equipment; clothing, including battle dress, greatcoats, raincoats, leather jerkins, shirts, vests, drawers, boots and shoes; furniture, including folding chairs and forms, dining chairs, tables, wardrobes and numerous other effects.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 3	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4.)

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trade as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	153	117	170	186	150	+562	+335	+72	+47
1965	128	132	154	148	126	108	159	127	168	190	156	+346	+202	+19	+57
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	152	146	127	108	160	131	168	193	157	+ 52	+ 29	—10	+12
2nd quarter	127	131	153	145	124	107	158	122	172	187	157	+ 96	+ 80	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	128	132	155	149	125	108	157	128	160	190	153	+129	+ 75	+21	+20
4th quarter	129	133	157	151	126	109	160	128	170	190	155	+ 69	+ 18	+13	+18
1966															
1st quarter	130	134	164	156	130	110	158	130	165	182	153	+ 65	+ 42	N/C	+17
2nd quarter	129	133	161	156	129	110	160	124	166	182	161	+ 57	— 10	—15	+28
3rd quarter		133*				109		131*	152*				+100*	+20*	—16
1966															
April		134				110									
May		133				111									
June		132				109									
July		134*				110									
August		135*				109									
September		131*				108									
October						108									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	at 1958 prices		Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—104
1965													
1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	253	24,742	143	141	— 6
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	274	24,800	152	141	— 67
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 41
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 10
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 37
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282		155	145	—107
3rd quarter	157*	109*	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253		161	157	— 58
1966													
April	162	123	136·3	+3·6	116·2	132·7	167·8	279	286		157	153	
May	162	127	137·2	+3·9	117·1	133·1	167·8	277	284		163	155	
June	161	127	137·6	+3·9	117·0	133·4	168·7	290	275		146	127	
July	160*	122*	137·0	+3·5	116·7	133·8	169·7	305	268		165	151	
August	159*	115*	137·8	+3·8	114·2	133·8	169·8	318	255		164	163	
September	157*	109*	137·6	+3·6	112·8	133·8	169·8	344	235		154	159	
October		105*	137·9	+3·8	113·1*	133·6*	169·8	377	217		150	163	
November			138·8	+4·0	113·0*	133·7*		424	201		137*	169*	

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

United Kingdom trade in November

A shortened version of this article appeared in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Summary

THE VERY HIGH export figure for November, taken with that for October, suggests that exports are emerging from the period affected by the seamen's strike at a significantly higher level than earlier in the year. The fall in imports in the last three months, and especially the low figure in November, were influenced by the impending removal of the import charge at the end of last month, but probably also reflected the Government's economic measures.

Trade balance

The trade balance in November showed a surplus of £80 million, seasonally adjusted. This surplus and also that in October owed a good deal to the low level of imports, but also reflected the high rate of exports. It will not be possible to assess the underlying trend of the trade balance until imports have settled down after

Table 1 (A)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1964	368	475	13	—45
1965	394	480	14	—23
1964 1st quarter	366	469	12	—41
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—46
3rd quarter	363	475	14	—51
4th quarter	376	478	13	—42
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—14
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—41
3rd quarter	399	489	15	—26
4th quarter	410	490	16	—12
1966 1st quarter	414	507	16	—26
2nd quarter	394	495	16	—36
3rd quarter	425	513	16	—24†
June	345	466	15	—57
July	408	527	14	—50†
August	440	524	17	—19†
September	429	491	15	— 4†
October	442	478†	18	+28*†
November*	458	439	16	+80*
June-August	398	506	15	—42†
Sept.-Nov.*	443	470	16	+34*

* Provisional estimates.
† Revised estimates.

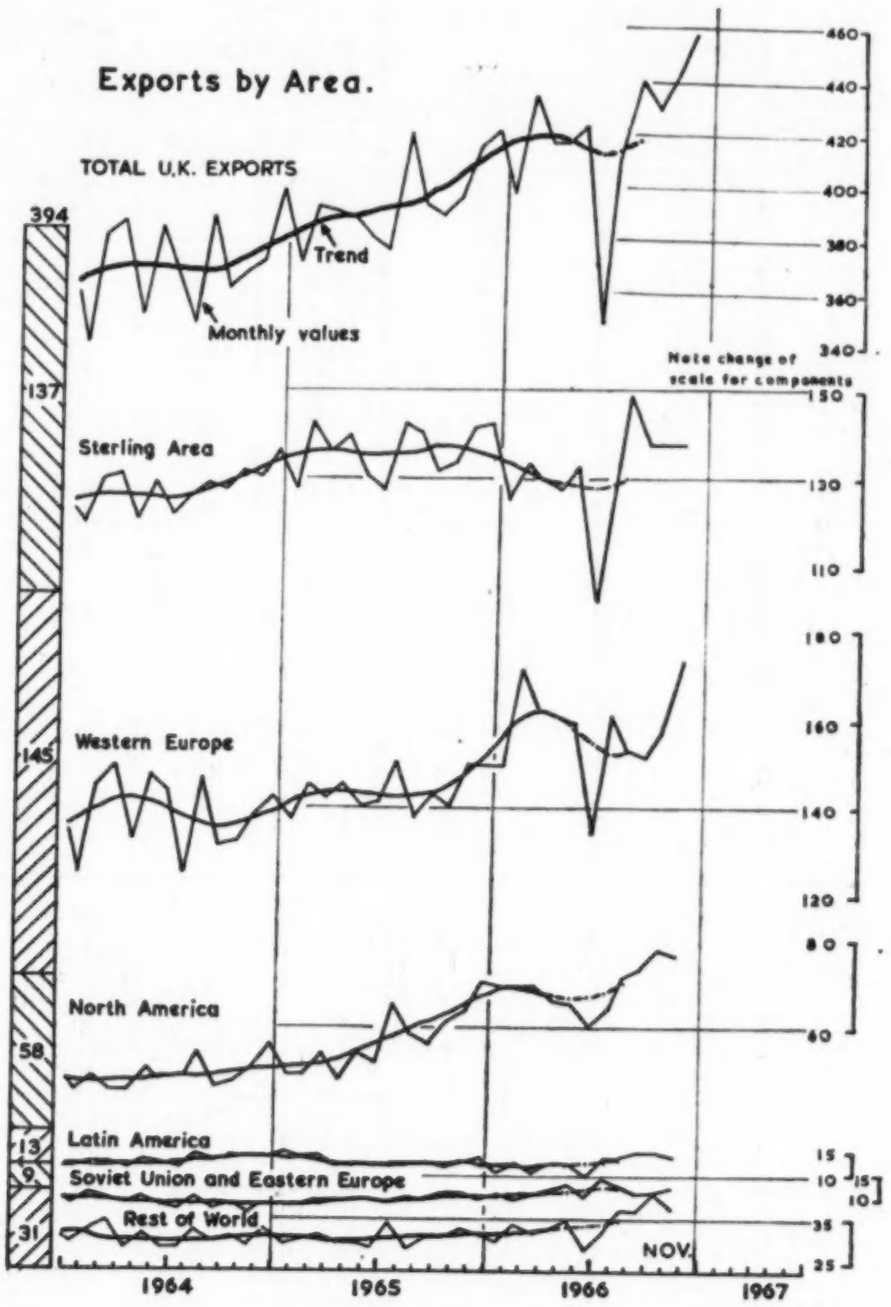


Table 1 (B)

Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	477·7	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	382·9	479·7	13·4
1965 1st quarter	374·0	464·9	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
3rd quarter	380·6	476·1	14·0
4th quarter	418·3	493·1	15·9
1966 1st quarter	422·2	514·9	16·9
2nd quarter	399·4	498·0	16·3
3rd quarter	400·9	499·7	14·1
September	406·4	495·2	13·7
October	442·4†	479·2†	18·1
November*	495·0	454·1	17·1

* Provisional estimates.
† Revised estimates.

Table 2. United Kingdom exports: areas†

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

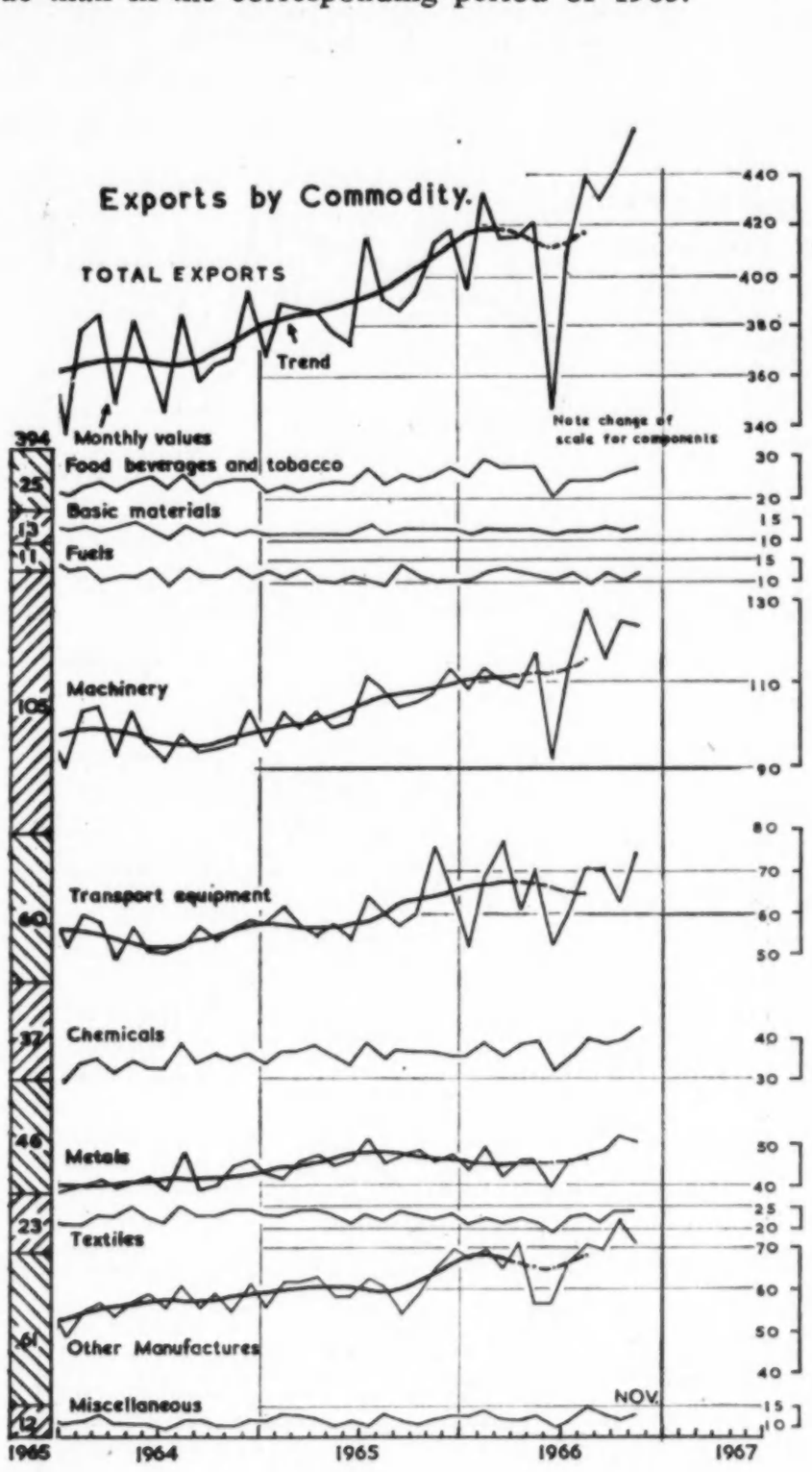
	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
		Total	EEC	EFTA					
1965 Year	137	145	75	56	58	13	9	31	394
4th quarter	140	148	78	56	66	13	10	33	410
1966 1st quarter	130	162	83	63	70	12	11	32	414
2nd quarter	121	152	76	59	65	12	12	33	394
3rd quarter	137	155	77	60	70	14	12	35	425
September	139	152	77	56	74	15	11	37	429
October	139	158	81	61	78	15	11	41	442
November*	139	174	88	68	78	14	12	37	458
June-Aug.	125	150	74	59	66	13	12	32	398
Sept.-Nov.*	139	161	82	62	77	15	11	38	443

* Provisional estimates.
† From January, 1966, Rhodesia has been excluded from the sterling area figures and included with the 'rest of the world.'

the removal of the charge. The surpluses for October and November have had a substantial influence on the average trade balance for the first 11 months of the year. This showed a deficit of only £14 million a month, compared with £24 million a month during the corresponding period of 1965.

Exports

Exports in November reached a new record level of £458 million, seasonally adjusted. The figure included substantial exports of ships and aircraft and may still have contained a small residue of goods delayed by the seamen's strike. But, taken with the good October total, it suggests that exports are running at a significantly higher rate than earlier in the year. Over the first 11 months of the year the monthly average was £418 million, about 7 per cent higher in value than in the corresponding period of 1965.



BURTONS OPEN IN KENYA

The Hon. Charles Njonjo, Attorney-General of Kenya, cutting a ribbon to open formally the first Burton Tailoring outlet in Africa at the premises of Ahamed Brothers Limited, Kenyatta Avenue, Nairobi. Looking on are Mr. Taj Ahamed and Mr. David Karmel (right), a director of Burtons.

The level of exports to all main areas of the world other than Western Europe has been higher in recent months than in the period earlier this year before the strike. The increase has been particularly marked in exports to the United States. The trend of exports to the Common Market and EFTA countries is more difficult to judge. Exports to the Common Market countries in particular appeared to weaken in the middle of the year from their high level before the strike. However, exports to Western Europe were very high in November. This was only partly due to deliveries of ships to Norway, and it could be a sign of renewed growth in exports to this area.

Exports of machinery have shown strong growth throughout this year. Deliveries of ships and aircraft have been substantially higher in the first 11 months of 1966 than in the corresponding period of 1965.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Table 3. United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures: Total	Machinery and transport equipment: To tal	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and misc. metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous	Total
1965 Year . .	25	13	11	333	165	105	47	13	37	46	23	61	12	394
4th quarter .	23	13	11	347	177	110	49	19	37	47	23	64	12	410
1966 1st quarter .	28	13	12	348	177	111	47	20	37	45	21	68	13	414
2nd quarter .	26	13	11	332	169	107	46	16	37	44	21	62	12	394
3rd quarter .	25	13	11	364	186	119	51	16	39	47	22	69	13	425
September .	25	14	12	368	188	117	46	25	40	48	21	70	13	429
October . .	27	13	10	384	190	126	49	14	41	52	24	77	12	442
November* .	29	14	12	386	199	125	50	25	44	50	24	71	13	458
June-August .	24	13	10	341	172	111	48	14	37	44	22	65	12	398
Sept.-Nov.* .	27	14	11	379	192	122	49	21	42	50	23	73	13	443

*Provisional estimates.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

Imports

Imports in November, at £439 million, seasonally adjusted, showed a further large fall. During the past three months they averaged £470 million, compared with £507 million a month for the first eight months of the year. The underlying trend remains uncertain. Knowledge of the removal of the import charge at the end of November clearly had a strongly depressing effect, especially on the November figure.

Much of the fall in recent months was in manufactured goods – finished manufactures, chemicals and other semi-manufactures – categories largely subject to the import charge. In addition, however, there was some reduction in the last three months in imports of basic materials and of food, drink and tobacco.

The sharp fall in imports of manufactured goods was reflected in much reduced arrivals in recent months from Western Europe and North America.

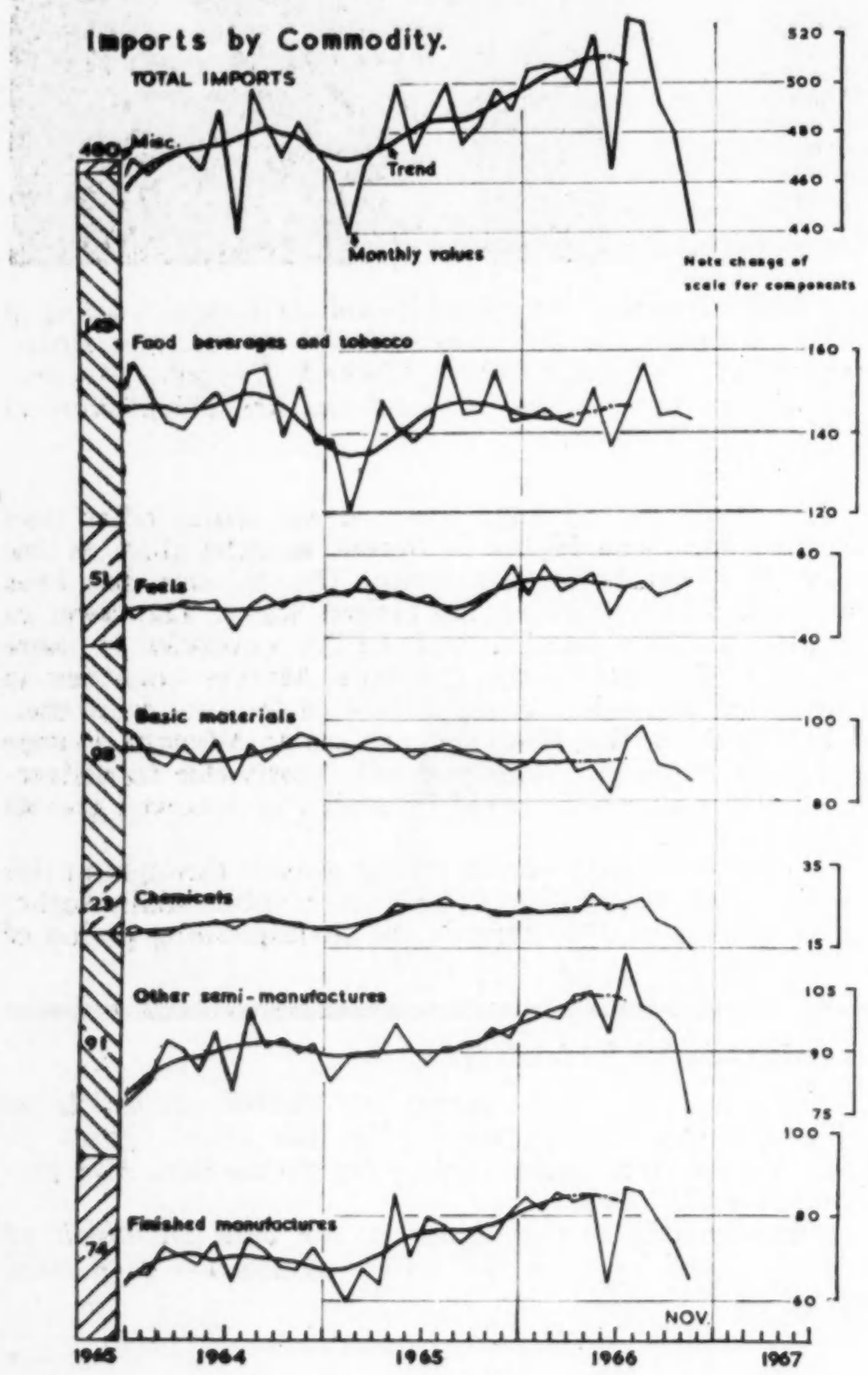
Table 5: Imports: areas†

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months.

	Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
1965 Year	151	158	94	24	18	35	480
4th quarter	152	160	91	26	18	39	490
1966 1st quarter	149	178	105	23	17	37	507
2nd quarter	149	176	95	23	21	35	495
3rd quarter	156	175	99	24	22	35	513
September	151	161	91	25	24	35	491
October	157	156	85	27	17	33	478
November*	137	144	78	28	19	33	439
June-August	154	176	97	24	21	35	506
Sept.-Nov.*	148	154	85	27	20	34	470

* Provisional estimates.

† From January 1966, Rhodesia has been excluded from the sterling area figures and included with the 'rest of the world.'



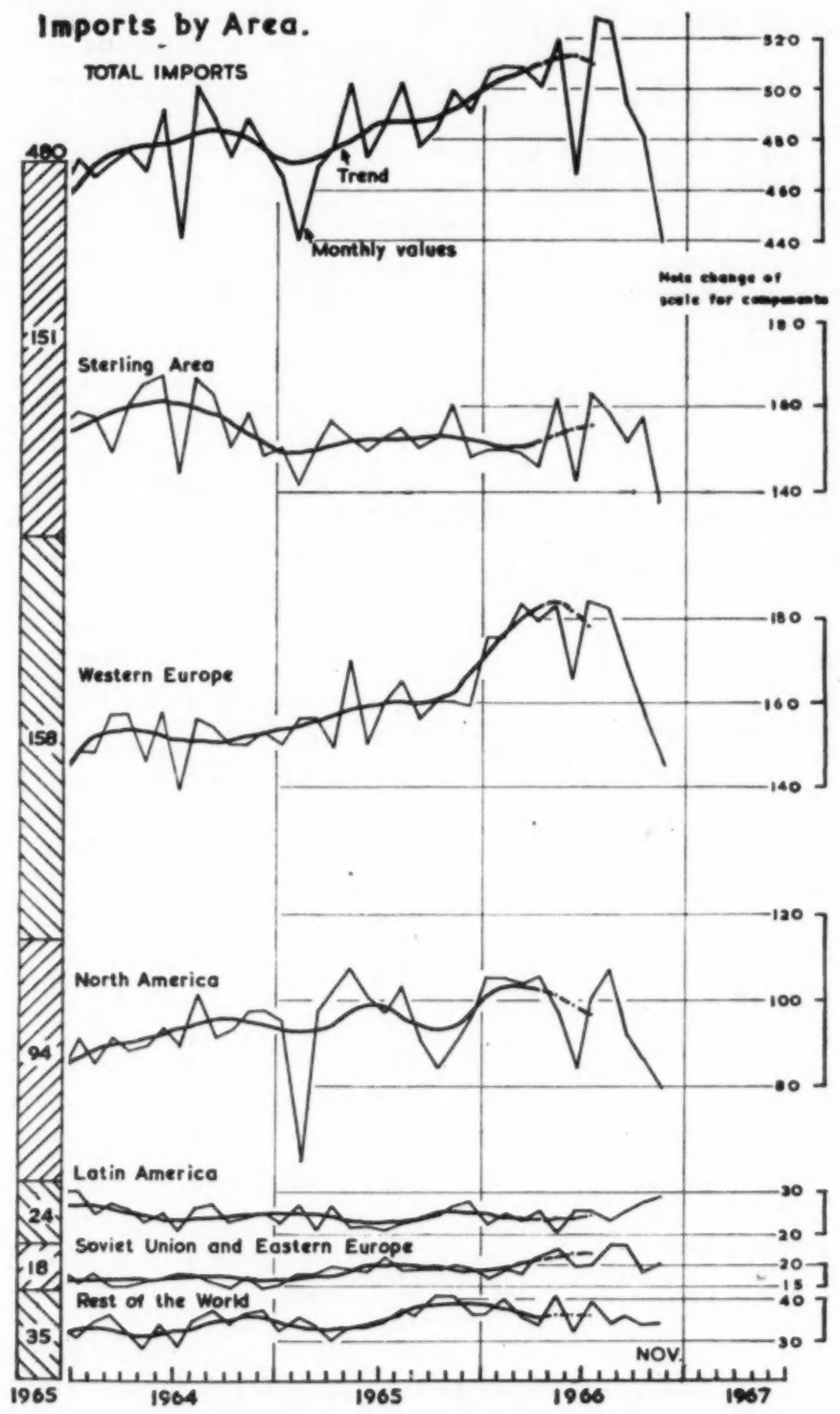


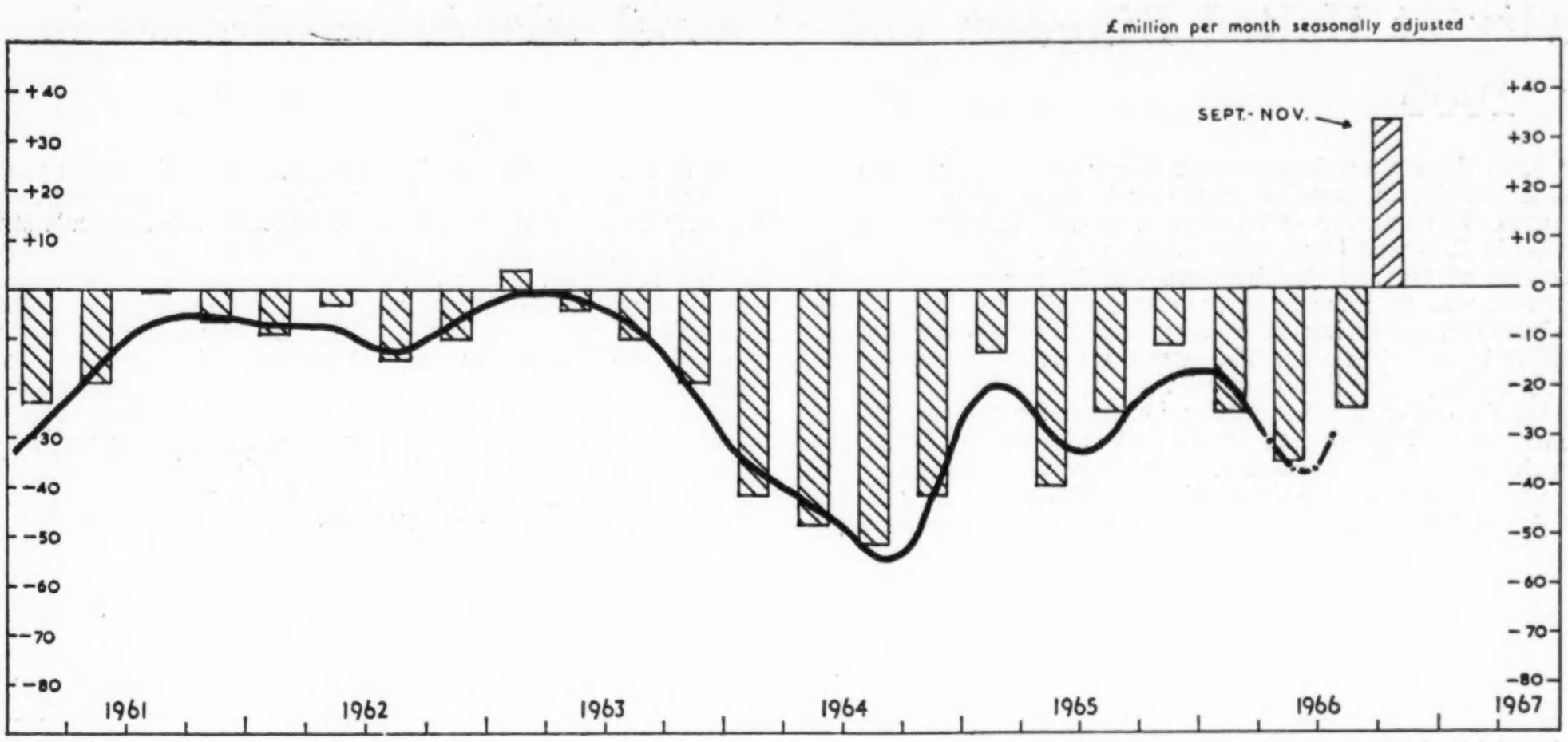
Table 4. Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures	Miscellaneous	Total
			Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures			
1965 Year	143	51	207	93	24	91	74	6	480
4th quarter	148	52	208	91	24	94	78	6	490
1966 1st quarter	145	54	216	92	24	99	84	8	507
2nd quarter	143	52	213	86	26	102	82	6	495
3rd quarter	148	52	224	94	25	105	84	6	513
September	144	51	211	90	22	99	80	6	491
October	145	52	204	89	21	94	75	6	478
November*	140	54	175	85	15	75	65	6	439
June-August	146	51	222	92	26	104	83	6	506
September-November*	143	52	197	88	19	89	73	6	470

* Provisional estimates.

THE TRADE BALANCE



NOTE: The level of the trend line for each month takes into account figures for the seven months before and after that month (For the period before the monthly series begins quarterly figures have been used) A provisional trend for the first four of the last seven months is shown by a broken line.

Notes:

(a) Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports will be published on December 29*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade† for January, due to be published on or about January 27.

(b) *Trade balance.* The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the trade accounts.

* Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, November 1966. HMSO, price 30s., by post 31s.

† Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 4s., by post 4s. 5d. Annual subscription £2 14s., including postage.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, December 16, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Pathe Pictorial Series 625/637:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 625	Br/E 31859	8	December 15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial No. 626	Br/E 31860	9	December 15	" "	" "
Pathe Pictorial No. 627	Br/E 31861	8	December 15	" "	" "
Zoo Year	Br/E 31863	20	December 16	British Lion Films Ltd.	Campbell Harper Films Ltd.
Movietone News 1957	Br/E 31377	6	December 16	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1957A	Br/E 31378	9	December 16	" "	" "
Pathe News 66-99	Br/E 31446	8	December 16	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-100	Br/E 31447	7	December 16	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
One Potato, Two Potato	F 31853	(a) 90 (b) 80	December 12	British Lion Films Ltd.	Bawalco Pictures Inc.
Danger Grows Wild	F 31854	100	December 12	" "	Telsun Foundation Inc.
Rififi in Paris (Du Rififi à Paname)	F 31855	98	December 15	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Les Films Copernic, Paris, Gloria Film, Munich, and Fida Cinematografica, Rome
Snow Excuse	F 31856	7	December 15	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.
Bugs Bunny Show No. 6	F 31857	39	December 15	" "	" "
Namu the Killer Whale	F 31858	76	December 15	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Ivan Tors Enterprises Inc.
The Horrible Profession	F 31862	81	December 16	Antony Balch Films Ltd.	Davis Films, Paris.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER;

The playing time of the film 'Where Has Poor Mickey Gone?' (Br/E 29480) registered on June 2, 1964, has been amended to 50 minutes.

The title of the film 'The Adventures of Ichabod and Mr. Toad' (F 13924) registered on May 13, 1950, which was changed to 'The Adventures of Mr. Toad' has been amended to 'The Wind in the Willows'.

CORRECTION;

One of the makers of the film 'God's Thunder (La Tonnère de Dieu)' (F 31838) shown in last week's list of registrations as Fider Cinematografica should read Fida Cinematografica.

Activity at United Kingdom and Channel Islands aerodromes in July 1966

IN JULY 1966 there were increases of 9 per cent in air transport movements and 18 per cent in passenger traffic at airports in the London area. The number of passengers passing through London (Heathrow) in July was 18 per cent higher than in the same month last year and at Gatwick the increase was 21 per cent. At most airports there was an increase in passenger traffic, the largest percentage increases occurring at Southampton, Portsmouth, Luton, East Midlands, and Teesside. The greatest decrease in passenger traffic was sustained by Bournemouth.

Total freight traffic at United Kingdom aerodromes was 38 per cent higher in July 1966 than in July 1965. Increases in freight traffic in the previous three months over the corresponding months of 1965 were 65 per cent in June, 41 per cent in May and 18 per cent in April. The July increase, although high, was somewhat lower than that of the previous month. Growth in recent years has averaged 8 per cent a year. The decline between June and July was probably due to a reduction in the effect of the seamen's strike.

The diminishing effect of the seamen's strike is also apparent in the July figures for total air transport movements. In June and May the respective increases over the same months of 1965 were 15 per cent and 17 per cent, but in July the increase was 9 per cent although this exceeds the annual increase of 7 per cent between 1964 and 1965. The high rate of expansion of passenger traffic experienced in June and May continued throughout July, when there were 18 per cent more passengers than a year earlier.

Detailed figures for July 1966 are given in the table below. Figures relating to the Channel Islands aerodromes are included through the courtesy of the Channel Islands authorities.

		Aircraft Movements		Passengers Handled (1)			Freight (2) set down and picked up	Mail set down and picked up
		Total	Air Transport	Total	Terminal	Transit	Short Tons	
MOA and other UK aerodromes	1966	125,989	69,072	3,309,268	3,210,275	98,993	62,245·5	3,474·4
	1965	108,031	63,323	2,803,537	2,713,964	89,573	45,216·4	2,950·5
London Area aerodromes	1966	35,124	27,567	1,787,122	1,763,962	23,160	26,117·6	2,439·9
	1965	31,858	25,377	1,511,085	1,489,997	21,088	19,812·5	2,051·8
*London (Heathrow)		23,808	22,430	1,496,037	1,477,665	18,372	23,822·0	2,384·5
*London (Gatwick)		8,433	5,095	289,809	285,021	4,788	2,278·4	55·4
*Stansted		2,456	31	1,119	1,119	—	17·2	—
Westland Heliport London		427	11	157	157	—	—	—
Other UK aerodromes								
Aberdeen (Dyce)		865	390	12,675	11,084	1,591	31·9	8·8
*Belfast (Aldergrove)		3,341	2,892	141,411	139,330	2,081	2,775·8	282·0
Benbecula		290	104	3,335	1,637	1,698	8·1	2·6
*Birmingham		6,225	1,788	82,944	81,089	1,855	409·6	—
*Blackpool		6,751	1,423	42,521	42,279	242	164·4	—
*Bournemouth (Hurn)		2,732	166	6,400	5,922	478	5·0	—
*Bristol (Lulsgate)		3,756	1,385	31,153	21,157	9,996	728·9	—
Cambridge		4,724	89	1,382	1,027	355	113·0	—
Coventry		3,024	182	3,872	3,404	468	299·5	—
*East Midlands (Castle Donington)		2,554	767	25,415	25,364	51	191·2	—
*Edinburgh (Turnhouse)		4,285	1,135	66,797	65,806	991	159·7	106·4
*Glamorgan (Rhoose)		2,649	1,019	25,640	23,705	1,935	53·8	—
*Glasgow (Abbotsinch)		4,256	3,516	182,271	180,299	1,972	987·6	198·8
Hawarden		626	322	3,581	1,954	1,627	31·9	—
Inverness (Dalcross)		275	156	6,384	4,950	1,434	19·6	—
Islay (Port Ellen)		140	112	2,559	2,559	—	15·7	4·2
*Isle of Man (Ronaldsway) (3)		2,825	2,526	93,139	91,783	1,356	451·3	21·6
Kirkwall		279	252	6,343	5,875	468	38·9	12·9
*Leeds/Bradford		4,896	1,295	41,819	40,553	1,266	176·6	—
*Liverpool		3,692	2,180	66,283	63,555	2,728	1,831·4	67·1
*Luton		5,284	1,053	68,860	67,751	1,109	99·9	—
*Lydd		3,384	3,317	28,360	28,360	—	12,100·0	—
*Manchester		5,675	4,134	212,193	203,365	8,828	3,141·1	281·0
*Newcastle (Woolsington)		2,087	987	43,906	42,937	969	203·4	—
Penzance Heliport		473	450	8,645	8,645	—	5·0	—
*Portsmouth		1,174	460	12,620	12,620	—	6·2	—
*Prestwick		3,289	1,898	97,495	70,185	27,310	878·2	23·9
Scilly Isles (St. Mary's)		594	462	8,673	8,673	—	5·0	—
*Southampton		2,279	1,838	46,799	46,501	298	2,437·0	—
*Southend		5,102	4,351	123,757	123,757	—	8,654·0	—
Stornoway		203	105	4,701	4,374	327	19·3	5·4
Sumburgh		138	110	3,243	3,243	—	19·6	12·0
Tees-Side (Middleton)		2,606	285	11,136	9,569	1,567	60·0	—
Tiree		154	148	1,006	757	249	1·3	0·4
Wick		238	208	4,828	2,244	2,584	4·0	8·3
Channel Islands aerodromes (4)	1966	..	7,323	282,466	269,203	13,263	2,467·0	..
	1965	..	7,742	244,811	234,349	10,462	1,833·0	..
Alderney		..	325	5,049	5,049	—	9·1	..
Guernsey		..	1,983	73,631	69,558	4,073	766·5	..
Jersey		..	5,015	203,786	194,596	9,190	1,691·4	..

Notes: (1) Revenue and non-revenue passengers on air transport movements only. Each passenger in transit through a reporting aerodrome is counted once only.
(2) Commercial freight set down and picked up on air transport movements only.
(3) Isle of Man (Ronaldsway) figures include diversions to Jurby.
(4) Channel Islands figures are included by courtesy of the CI Airports authorities.
* = UK Customs Airports. .. = Not available. — = Nil or negligible.

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Car and commercial vehicle production in November

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY have announced that in the four weeks ending November 26, the average rate of production of cars was 22,756 a week, 32 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1965. The average rate of production of commercial vehicles was 7,494 a week, 15 per cent lower than in the corresponding four weeks last year. Production in the month was seriously affected by industrial disputes. In the eleven months January – November 1,479,800 cars and 403,100 commercial vehicles were produced, reductions by 5 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively on the numbers produced in the first eleven months of 1965.

Allowing for seasonal factors and the number of working days, total car production in November was about 18 per cent lower than in October and at the lowest monthly rate for almost 4½ years. Most of the fall was in production for the home market, where the dispute with the delivery drivers had most effect, production for export being only slightly lower in November than in October. The average rate of total production in the three months September – November was 23 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, with home market production down by 31 per cent and production for export by 10 per cent.

On the same seasonally-adjusted basis, total production of commercial vehicles fell by 7 per cent as compared with the previous month, due entirely to lower production for the home market. In the three months ending November the average monthly rate was 14 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, with production for the home market showing a more marked reduction than production for export.

Car and commercial vehicle production figures

(Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.)

Table 1. Recorded production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1964	53	1,867,640	35,238	446,255	8,420	18,481	349
1965	52	1,722,045	33,116	437,242	8,409	17,974	346
1965 1st quarter	13	459,782	35,368	116,314	8,947	4,849	373
2nd quarter	13	488,676	37,590	121,964	9,382	4,625	356
3rd quarter	13	341,571	26,275	90,013	6,924	3,724	286
4th quarter	13	432,016	33,232	108,951	8,381	4,776	367
1966 1st quarter	13	462,461	35,574	114,569	8,813	5,811	447
2nd quarter	13	484,147	37,242	117,650	9,050	5,978	460
3rd quarter	13	334,143	25,703	91,221	7,017	5,665	436
1965 September	5	151,615	30,523	42,285	8,457	1,460	292
October	4	137,349	34,337	35,750	8,938	1,323	331
November	4	133,730	33,433	33,761	8,440	1,434	359
1966 September	5	137,741	27,548	41,025	8,205	2,532	506
October	4	108,025	27,006	30,246	7,562	2,023	506
November	4	91,024	22,756	27,986	6,997	1,990	498

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — Thousands

	Passenger cars	Commercial vehicles
1963	134·0	33·6
1964	155·6	38·7
1965	143·5	37·9
1965 1st quarter	143·6	39·0
2nd quarter	148·4	40·3
3rd quarter	137·1	36·1
4th quarter	144·9	36·3
1966 1st quarter	143·5	38·6
2nd quarter	147·4	39·2
3rd quarter	136·7	37·7
1966 January	134·9	34·7
February	144·8	38·4
March	150·9	42·7
April	148·0	39·7
May	150·8	39·6
June	143·4	38·3
July	142·7	38·4
August	143·1	38·4
September	124·3	36·4
October	113·8	32·2
November	93·7	30·0
Average of:		
June to August	143·1	38·4
September to November	110·6	32·9
Percentage change	—23	—14

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Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport, London

MONITORING THE noise of departing turbo jet engined aircraft and of the height of arriving aircraft at Heathrow Airport, London, continued during the third quarter of 1966; the results are set out below together with comparable figures for the same period in earlier years.

Departing aircraft

14,776 jet aircraft day departures were monitored by the Board's Noise Monitoring Unit during the quarter. Of these, 0.7 per cent exceeded the permitted daytime noise levels of 110 perceived noise decibels. 1,410 jet aircraft night departures were monitored, and of these 2.1 per cent exceeded the permitted noise level of 102 perceived noise decibels.

Comparable figures for the third quarter of previous years are given in the following table:

Year		Day Departures Monitored	Percentage Infringements	Night Departures Monitored	Percentage Infringements
Third quarter	1961	4,692	7·3	590	9·8
	1962	6,925	0·6	933	2·4
	1963	9,208	1·1	1,379	0·7
	1964	10,802	0·5	1,635	0·9
	1965	10,014	1·1	1,528	2·0
	1966	14,776	0·7	1,410	2·1

Arriving aircraft

During the same quarter 1,403 aircraft were monitored by radar during their approach to the runway to check whether they came below the correct approach angle of 3°; 0.8 per cent did so. Comparable figures for previous years are as follows:

Year	Approaching Aircraft Monitored	Percentage Infringements
1962	2,667	1·3
1963	1,669	1·8
1964	1,055	0·4
1965	1,863	0·4
1966	1,403	0·8

RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS IN BRITAIN

Four Russian technologists (seen here seated on either side of Mr. K. J. Westrop, centre) have completed an intensive eight weeks at Dunlop Belting Division, Liverpool, studying the manufacture and application of pvc conveyor belting. The visit was arranged by Dunlop who are technical consultants for a new factory being built in Russia by Francis Shaw Limited of Manchester under a £1,175,000 contract. The factory is nearing completion and will manufacture some five million feet of fire resistant conveyor belting a year for use in coal mines.

On a visit to factories and research establishments in Britain concerned in the use of yeast, a group of Russian specialists in this field are here seen at the research laboratories of Marmite Limited, one of the Bovril Group of companies. The photograph was taken in the office of Mr. I. M. V. Adams, a Bovril Group technologist, in the course of their tour. From left to right the group is comprised of: Mr. N. S. J. Bebington, assistant divisional manager (technical), meat and yeast division; Mr. A. R. Acraman, divisional chemist, meat and yeast division; Mr. R. S. Richkov, Ministry of Chemical Industry, USSR; Embassy interpreter; Mr. G. R. Scryabin, deputy director, Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Micro-organisms, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Mr. Adams; S. V. Tchepigo, director, All-Union Research Institute of Protein Substances Biosynthesis, the leader of the delegation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 127, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6), *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the textile and clothing industries at the end of October was 3 per cent less than at the end of September. The rate of receipt of net new orders was 23 per cent less than in October 1965, and the rate of deliveries was 5 per cent less.

Changes in the monthly rate of receipt of orders should not by themselves be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (*c*)	Deliveries (*c*)
	April 1959 = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1965	121	98	99
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	117	87	95
4th quarter	121	107	103
1966 1st quarter	122	100	101
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter*	109	74	91
1965 August	122	77	90
September	117	94	106
October	121	122	110
1966 August*	115	65	85
September*	109	83	100
October*	105	94	104

(*a*) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(*b*) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(*c*) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in October was 7 per cent less than in October 1965.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rates of deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) and worsted yarn were 8 and 9 per cent less respectively than in October 1965. The rate of production of tops was 17 per cent less.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd quarter	102·5	62·9	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd quarter	92·2	57·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
4th quarter	104·6	63·3	83·6	59·9	46·0	38·8	9·8
1966 1st quarter	104·9	63·4	83·7	59·8	41·9	37·8	8·1
2nd quarter	102·1	60·1	81·8	57·1	42·4	31·7	6·3
3rd quarter	87·8	53·0	69·8	50·4	41·9	29·9	7·1
1965 August	23·6	13·6	19·3	14·9	11·6	8·9	2·5
September	36·9	23·4	27·5	21·0	16·9	13·6	3·2
October	35·0	21·9	27·3	20·3	16·3	12·5	3·5
1966 August	24·7	13·9	20·5	15·1	11·9	8·0	2·3
September	33·5	20·7	25·9	19·2	15·5	11·6	2·9
October	32·0	18·1	27·4	18·4	14·9	11·5	3·2

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabric which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production, which includes the processing of continuous filament yarns of man-made fibres, in the cotton industry in October was 5 per cent less than in October 1965.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the period January-October the amount of cloth woven was 5 per cent less than in the same period of 1965; production of single yarn was 6 per cent less, and the amount of yarn doubled 7 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (*c*)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	..	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	..	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	..	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	..	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	..	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	..	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	0·77	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	0·91	19·5	12·0
1965 October	10·02	2·78	2·65	2·51	1·11	20·8	13·0
November	9·84	2·74	2·67	2·45	1·18	20·6	13·1
December*	8·58	2·42	2·28	2·14	1·11	17·6	11·4
1966 January	9·38	2·73	2·42	2·39	1·15	19·1	13·1
February	9·35	2·80	2·52	2·31	1·14	19·2	12·9
March*	9·53	2·87	2·55	2·37	1·17	19·6	13·2
April	8·64	2·52	2·31	2·15	1·19	18·4	11·9
May	9·72	2·93	2·60	2·48	1·25	20·0	13·2
June*	7·19	2·31	2·09	1·90	1·07	18·2	12·0
July	7·64	2·18	2·13	2·06	1·04	11·2	8·5
August*	9·18	2·71	2·33	2·19	0·98	18·5	12·3
September	7·80	2·36	2·18	1·95	1·30	16·3	11·1
October	9·70	2·82	2·58	1·97	1·45	18·3	12·2

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarns spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (*c*) Deliveries.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

New companies registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1966 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,626	1,626
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	542	542
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	71	71
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	10	10
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	7	7
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	—	2,256	2,256
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £—	'000's £4,374	'000's £4,374

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1965 and 1966

	1965		1966	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	3,127	8,031	2,252	4,987
February	3,281	9,615	2,430	6,800
March	4,722	17,718	3,480	9,437
April	3,636	9,893	2,375	8,044
May	3,306	6,547	2,303	3,960
June	2,673	5,568	2,211	5,168
July	2,553	4,329	2,019	5,314
August	2,276	3,865	2,246	8,531
September	2,468	11,188	2,096	6,613
October	2,573	4,948	2,077	3,912
November	2,529	5,671	2,256	4,374
December	2,702	14,968		
Total	35,846	102,341		

Index of retail prices

THE MINISTRY of Labour announce that at November 15, 1966, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 118.1, compared with 117.4 at October 18. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases, largely seasonal, in the prices of household coal, eggs and tomatoes.

Commonwealth and Sterling Area 86th Statistical Abstract

THE 86th issue of the *Commonwealth and Sterling Area Statistical Abstract* was published on December 19 for the Board of Trade by HMSO and is on sale at 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.2, and all branches, price 10s. 6d. net (by post 11s. 1d.), from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

This publication summarizes the external trade of the Commonwealth and sterling area countries individually and as a group, showing the movement of goods to and from other parts of the world up to the end of 1965. The detail is supplemented by index numbers of the volume and value of sterling area trade and by tables on related subjects such as movements in prices of commodities important in the exports of the Commonwealth and sterling area countries and the production and consumption of selected commodities. The abstract also contains population statistics and balance of payments tables for the overseas sterling area as a whole and for a number of individual countries, including the United Kingdom.

ECGD accounts for the financial year 1965-66

TRADING ACCOUNTS published by HMSO* show that during the financial year ended March 31, 1966, the Export Credits Guarantee Department increased its credit balance on cumulative account for 'commercial' business (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949†) from £54,835,100 to £60,248,211. This balance represents the 'underwriting reserve' in respect of risks underwritten and outstanding at that date amounting to some £1,230 million.

Premium income for the year was £6,816,990 (compared with £6,959,492 in the previous year). Operating expenses were £2,504,013 (compared with £2,328,734). Claims paid amounted to £7,380,417 (compared with £4,006,876), of which it is estimated that over half will eventually be recovered. Recoveries during the year amounted to £5,206,100 (compared with £4,694,792).

Guarantees given 'in the national interest' (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949) 'for the purpose of encouraging trade with countries outside the United Kingdom' and outstanding amounted to £422 million (compared with £321 million). The account shows a surplus for the year of £2,988,938 (compared with £5,950,146) resulting in a credit balance on cumulative account at March 31, 1966, of £19,103,176.

* Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets, 1965-66. HMSO. 10s. 6d.

† The Export Guarantees Act, 1949, authorized ECGD to conduct business either (under Section 1) after consultation with its Advisory Council or (under Section 2) where expedient in the national interest (there being no obligation to consult the Advisory Council). Business under Section (1) is referred to as 'commercial'.

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Safety razors and blades for July to September 1966
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Internal combustion engines for April to June 1966

Exhibitions and Fairs

Long term value of Bangkok fair

A report from the British Embassy, Bangkok

THE EXHIBITORS representing 51 British manufacturers in the British Pavilion at the First Asian International Trade Fair, which ended on December 10, agreed that they had achieved modest success with their participation. They said that they had been able to arouse real buyers' interests in their goods in the right quarters. On the spot sales at the fair were not large but the exhibitors maintained that their participation was in the nature of a sales promotion to stimulate sales of their goods by agents in Thailand who had been doing business on their behalf. On the spot sales noted so far were the Pye television equipment which was bought up by the Thai Asian Games Organizing Committee to televise the fifth Asian games which opened here on December 9.

Allen and Hanburys (Surgical Engineering) Limited also sold the modern hospital equipment samples on display to a local hospital and it expected further sales later through the local agent. One heavy machinery company which excused itself from being identified tripled its normal orders through the local agent. Gestetner (Eastern) Limited representing Gestetner Limited of Tottenham and Anglo-Thai Corporation representing Roneo Limited of Croydon, Surrey, also reported a substantial increase of orders because of the exhibition of the office equipment of these companies at the British Pavilion.

The radio and television sets of the Marconi company displayed by the local agent netted a 90 per cent sale on the spot believed to be worth some £10,000. The Swiss firm of Diethelm and Company Limited, which is the agent for British fruit syrups, pharmaceuticals, diesel engines, hoes, floor cleaners and polishers, hygienic paper products, home appliances and lighters, edible fats, biscuits and excavators, reported that its orders went up by 25 per cent because of exhibition of these products at the fair. Rolls-Royce Limited, through its local agent, is conducting sales negotiations with the owner of a fishing fleet for the sale of marine diesel engines. The stand of Stanton and Staveley Limited, Nottingham, the local agent of which is Loxley (Bangkok) Limited, reported that it had found prospective buyers in the Thai Government's Irrigation Department and the Ministry of Industry for its ductile pipes. It is leaving the exhibited pipes with the Public Works Department of the Thai Government and the local agents.

The exhibitors took pains to point out that the First Asian International Trade Fair was not the kind of technical fair found in other countries nor was it the kind of fair staged by Communist countries where large sales orders could be executed on the spot. On the contrary, they said, it was the type of fair where a large range of goods was displayed and prospective buyers would take time to compare the prices and qualities of the products of different countries and only afterwards make their decisions to purchase. They said it would be rash to come to any conclusion about the results of the exhibition of the British goods for the next six months. But they insisted that what had been achieved by British participation at the fair was not negligible.

For example, they said it could not yet be said definitely to what extent the sales of British-made motor cars had gone up because of the display of British cars at the fair. What the exhibitors felt they had achieved by their participation at the fair was that they had been able to widen the circles of prospective customers for British manufactured goods. Privately, the exhibitors stated their feeling of weariness because they were not only exposed to serious inquiries but had to attend to hundreds of thousands of casual visitors who were allowed into the fair grounds both day and night in spite of the announcement that the fair grounds would be open to the public only from the evenings onwards. But the exhibitors maintained that they were gratified by the attention of the Thai public many of whom were students as many of them would one day hold positions where they could decide what Thailand should purchase and from which country.

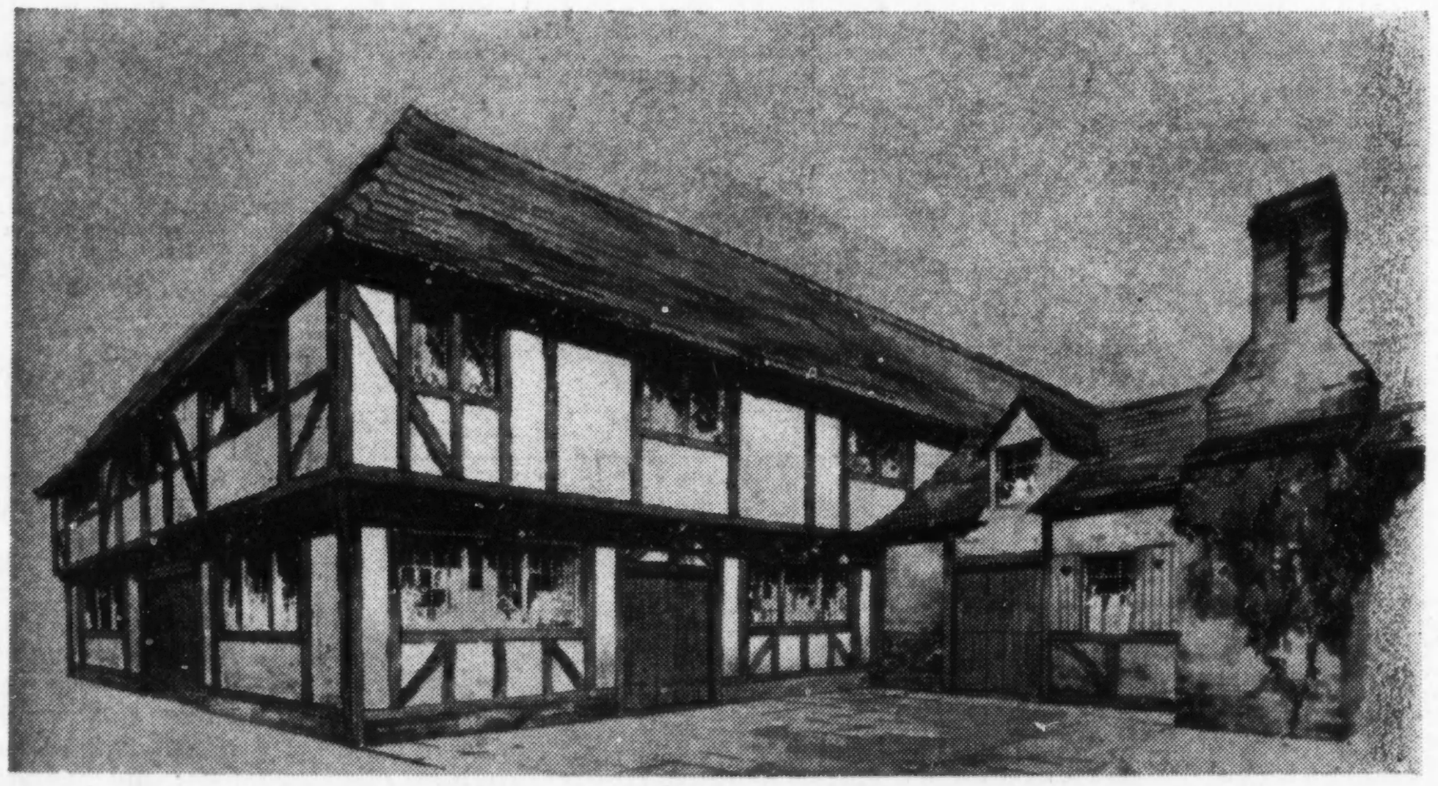
Largest ever centrepiece at Toronto British Week

THE LARGEST centrepiece ever to be organized at a British Week will be staged at Toronto next October in the 60,000 square feet Exhibition Hall of the Queen Elizabeth Building at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds.

Occupying 20,000 square feet of the Exhibition Hall will be a display of British cars organized by local agents of British manufacturers. Other major attractions of the centrepiece include: a British pub; a display of British products featuring the best in British design organized by the Council of Industrial Design and a new feature for a British Week centrepiece, an Inventive British Exhibition. The Toronto public will be invited to take part in trampoline displays. There will also be a food shop organized by the trade, a children's corner equipped with British toys and displays of British merchandise mounted by retailers. It is also hoped to arrange displays of carpets, linen, pottery and textiles.

The Queen Elizabeth Building also houses a 1,300 seat theatre which will be used for presenting British fashions both conventional and in the Carnaby Street style. These shows will be interspersed with live stage and film presentations to provide a continuous programme.

During the Week a shuttle service of the latest type of London Transport's double deckers will make the seven minute journey between the downtown area of Toronto and the centrepiece. It is hoped that the British goods on display at the centrepiece will whet the visitors' appetite to go and buy the merchandise stocked in Toronto's shops.



Fifty-four-years' old inn sign artist Frank Webster engaged on what he thinks may be his thousandth inn sign, and the first he has ever produced with a title in German. 'Zum Lowen und Baren' – 'The Lion and Bear' – it shows the British lion and the Berlin bear toasting each other in beer – the lion holding a German stein and the bear an English tankard. It will hang outside the inn of that name at the Berlin Green Week Exhibition (January 27-February 5). The inn (right) will be one of the most elaborate replicas of its kind ever built for such an overseas event. It represents a combined export venture by six of Britain's largest brewers – Bass Mitchells & Butlers, Courage's, Guinness, Ind Coope, Watney Mann, and Whitbread's.

Minor 'British Week' at Metz

INSPIRED by the success of the full-scale 'British Week' at Lyons in October, a local committee at Metz, the capital city of Lorraine, is organizing a promotion of a range of British consumer goods in about 150 shops from March 28 to April 8, 1967. It is hoped that the supporting events for this self-generated 'British Week' will include a double-decker bus, policemen and policewomen and a window dressing competition. The Board of Trade have undertaken to supply display material to the participating shops.

Metz, which is 'twinned' with Gloucester, has a population of about 150,000 and is the centre of a rapidly expanding region of France having about 2 million people. There is a strong friendship for Britain in this area, but until recently the quantity of British goods available in the shops has been very limited. The forthcoming promotion will give British manufacturers an opportunity to increase considerably their exports to this region.

The 'British Week' in Metz will coincide with Expometz – the international consumer goods trade fair which attracts about 350,000 visitors. Special British participation and events are being planned at the fair to link up with the programme in the city.

The London Chamber of Commerce has been invited to be a co-sponsor of the promotion, and manufacturers wishing to have further information should contact Mr. Sam Black, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. Central 9431 or City 4444, Ext. 109) or Mr. G. F. Snell, British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorate of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, 52 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2764).

Photograph taken shortly after the opening of Raybeck Manufacturing Company Ltd.'s showroom in Copenhagen by the First Secretary of the British Embassy. It shows Mr. Spencer of Raybeck, Mr. Indyke, their export manager, the Danish agent, Mr. Hansen, and his wife, together with a girl model. The firm's increase of business over the past 12 months necessitated the opening of their own showroom.

British exporters aim at France

THE BNEC's Export Council for Europe has stated that, following the successful British Week in Lyons last October, when British consumer goods manufacturers scored a major hit with French provincial buyers, Britain is increasing her sales effort in the French market in 1967.

A special survey is being carried out by a British market research firm among Lyons' shops and stores to assess the results of the British Week. The report is expected early in the New Year. Information gathered immediately after the Week indicated that outlets in Lyons carrying British merchandise had multiplied more than 12 times as a result of the promotion.

The Export Council for Europe, joint organizers of the British Week with the Board of Trade, outlined plans on December 13 to consolidate its commercial success. Continuing contact will be maintained by Export Council members with buyers and businessmen in Lyons through personal visits, particularly at the time of the International Foire de Lyon in February in which the Board of Trade have organized a special display by 38 British firms as a follow up to the British Week together with a separate display by members of the Business Equipment Trade Association.

Special trade missions of British exporters to Lyons and other parts of France are also planned for the New Year as well as visits to Britain by Lyons buyers. These will be greatly assisted by the inauguration by Air France in April of a direct London/Lyons flight service (see *Board of Trade Journal*, December 16, page 1528).

Other French provincial cities now also asking for British promotions include Caen, Lille, Metz, Marseilles and Strasbourg. These are being discussed in relation to the market opportunities offered with the emphasis on encouraging the participation of British firms' agents in France.

Preparations in Caen and Metz are already well advanced and the promotions in these cities, in which about 100 and 200 shops respectively are participating, will take place in March and April next.

In all, British participation in export trade promotions in France such as exhibitions, salons, store promotions, etc., will be greater in 1967 than ever before. The Board of Trade will be organizing 22 joint displays at 17 separate exhibitions and fairs in France in 1967; these will be arranged under the Board's 'joint venture' scheme under which groups of exhibitors, sponsored by their trade association or a similar body, receive free exhibition stands and assistance towards the cost of joint publicity.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Anglo-Japanese trade agreement

NEGOTIATIONS TOOK place in Tokyo from October 11 to 24 in order to promote the further expansion of Anglo-Japanese Trade. The provisional agreement reached during these discussions was formally signed on December 20 by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Takeo Miki, and the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall.

Japanese exports to the United Kingdom of knitted silk and woven noil silk fabrics, clothing of lightweight silk, gloves knitted to shape, certain industrial goods of cotton and ceramic toys will be liberalized from January 1, 1967. Quotas will be increased from the same date on the remaining items subject to control, namely textiles, pottery and certain metallic toys.

Improved opportunities effective from April 1, 1967, were agreed for certain items of United Kingdom exports to Japan of which the most important were biscuits, whisky and water-cooled diesel engines.

It was agreed that there should be early discussions on the possibility of a programme of liberalization on both sides in the light of the standpoints of the two governments, and that as much progress as possible should be made before the conclusion of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations.

Anglo-Soviet quota negotiations

IN ACCORDANCE with Articles 2(2) and 4 of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement of 1959, which was prolonged in 1964 for a further five years ending June 30, 1969, the Board of Trade and the permanent Soviet Trade Delegation in the United Kingdom have negotiated quotas for trade in consumer goods and certain capital equipment and industrial materials during 1967.

The quotas for Soviet consumer goods to be imported into the United Kingdom amount to £4.62 million c.i.f. The quotas for British consumer goods to be exported to the USSR amount to £4.2 million f.o.b. In total the new quotas allow for an increase of £320,000 (in c.i.f. terms), i.e. over 7 per cent, in the flow of consumer goods in each direction over the next 12 months.

In addition to consumer goods specific quotas for the export of British instruments and certain industrial materials amount to £2.45 million f.o.b., comprising £1 million for scientific and other instruments, £850,000 for chemicals and £600,000 for man-made fibres and yarns. The corresponding total for Soviet goods is £2,855,000 c.i.f., including £150,000 for scientific and industrial instruments.

Full details of the quotas are given below.

Notes:

The Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement provides for negotiations to take place annually to settle quotas for trade in both directions in consumer goods and in other goods where Open General Licence arrangements are not in force. All Anglo-Soviet trade is carried on within the framework of the Agreement, but over 90 per cent takes place outside these quotas. Most of Britain's exports consist of capital goods and manufactured materials, which are bought by the Soviet Union without specific quotas being settled in advance, while most of the USSR's exports to the United Kingdom enter freely under Open General Licence.

During 1965 imports from the USSR totalled £118.9 million c.i.f., and United Kingdom exports to the USSR £45.5 million f.o.b. The provisional trade figures show that in the period January-November 1966 our imports from the USSR were £113.3 million c.i.f. and our exports to the USSR £46.2 million f.o.b.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement – Article 4 quotas

Soviet consumer goods for import into the United Kingdom from January 1, 1967, *to December* 31, 1967

		£'000 c.i.f.
1	Motor cars and spare parts	200
2	Cameras, cine cameras, projectors	400
3	Wrist watches and movements (of which not more than £250,000 c.i.f. for watches valued at 30s. and under and watch movements valued at 25s. and under)	400
4	Alarm clocks	25
5	Transistor radios and parts (other than transistors)	100
6	Binoculars and lenses	45
7	Sewing machines and parts	10
8	Matches	175
9	Musical instruments	10
10	Hand-made carpets	550
11	Photographic accessories	30
12	Medicines, drugs and pharmaceuticals and raw materials used in their manufacture	180
13	Toys and games	50
14	Handicrafts and fancy goods	20
15	Canned crabmeat	640
16	Canned salmon	985
17	Vodka and other spirits based on vodka	40
18	Wine, brandy and liqueurs	10
19	Caviar	145
20	Salmon roe	10
21	Cotton fabrics	55
22	Silk fabrics	10
23	Perfumery	10
24	Metallic hollow-ware and household appliances excluding enamelled ware (of which not more than £30,000 for aluminium hollow-ware; £15,000 for galvanized hollow-ware (of which not more than £5,000 for buckets) and £13,000 for cutlery)	60
25	Earthenware and china	15
26	Glassware (of which not more than £30,000 for decorated glassware)	40
27	Sports goods (of which not more than £25,000 for sporting guns and ammunition)	50
28	Rubber footwear	15
29	Toilet soap	10
30	Office materials (of which not more than £13,000 for pencils)	40
31	Dried and canned fruit and vegetables	10
32	Dried bilberries	10
33	Cranberries	10
34	Nuts	5
35	Jams	5
36	Miscellaneous consumer goods to be agreed with the Board of Trade	250
	Total	£4,620 c.i.f.

Notes:

(1) The Board of Trade have agreed to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of £120,000 c.i.f. of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export.

(2) Importers should note that a quota certificate endorsed by the Soviet Trade Delegation 'for processing and re-export' is required to accompany each import licence application for grey cotton cloth.

(3) Any unused part of the quota for vodka and other spirits on vodka (quota 17) may be used for the import of wines, brandy and liqueurs (quota 18) in addition to the £10,000 for the latter.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement – Article 4 quotas

United Kingdom consumer goods for export to the Soviet Union from January 1, 1967, *to December* 31, 1967

		£'000 f.o.b.
1	Motor vehicles (including passenger cars, motor cycles, motor scooters, mopeds, pedal cycles) spare parts and accessories	200
2	Woollen piece-goods	350
3	Made-up clothing	250
4	Cotton piece-goods	180

		£'000 f.o.b.
5	Knitwear	775
6	Stockings and socks	200
7	Leather of different kinds	5
8	Leather gloves	40
9	Leather footwear	1,100
10	Carpets including sheepskins	50
11	Toilet preparations	5
12	Medicines, drugs and pharmaceuticals and raw materials used in their manufacture	220
13	White fish (of which £25,000 may be used for salted herrings)	400
14	Sugar confectionery and chocolate	10
15	Whisky and gin	25
16	Photographic materials	15
17	Toys and games	20
18	Sports goods and sports apparel	15
19	Musical instruments	15
20	Earthenware and china	10
21	Razors and razor blades	60
22	Flax canvas	55
23	Paint	5
24	Sporting guns and ammunition	15
25	Furniture (including mattresses)	25
26	Mechanical lighters and liquid gas containers	5
27	Miscellaneous consumer goods to be agreed with the Soviet Trade Delegation	150
	Total	£4,200 f.o.b

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement – Article 2(2) quotas

Soviet goods for import into the United Kingdom during the period January 1, 1967, *to December* 31, 1967

Total amount – up to £2,885,000 c.i.f.

Machinery and equipment to a total value of £2,600,000 *c.i.f. of the following classes:—*

1. Machine tools to a total value of £750,000.
2. Earth-moving equipment and machinery, including excavators and construction equipment.
3. Mechanical handling equipment (cranes, transporters, conveyors, industrial lifts and elevators, fork lift trucks, etc.).
4. Equipment for the peat industry.
5. Agricultural tractors, mainly wheeled.
   Note: (a) Tractors over 50 h.p. will be regarded as proper to Item 2 – construction equipment.
   (b) Subject to an upper limit of £100,000 c.i.f. on tractors below 10 h.p.
6. Mining machines and equipment, including coal-mining equipment.
7. Gas and arc welding equipment.
8. Chemical, refrigeration and compressor equipment, and equipment for the rubber industry.
9. Electrical equipment, including generators, motors, transformers, etc.
10. Printing and textile machinery.
11. Equipment for the food industry.
12. Tools for cutting metal and wood, including those made of hard alloys and abrasives; fitting and erecting tools, chucks, hand electric and pneumatic tools; measuring instruments, including those for optical use, and radio electrical measuring instruments.
    Note: Delivery of goods of classes 2 to 12 will not exceed £200,000 c.i.f. for any one of the classes.
13. Ball and roller bearings (not to exceed £200,000).
14. Radio and electronic components (not to exceed £100,000), of which not more than £30,000 for transistors.
15. Other industrial and mechanical equipment, apparatus and tools (to be agreed with the Board of Trade). Not more than £200,000 for each category.

Scientific, optical and industrial instruments to a total value of £150,000 *c.i.f.*

1. Measuring instruments.
2. Optical instruments.
3. Instruments and machines for testing metals.
4. Radio-measuring apparatus.
5. Physical and scientific instruments for experimental work in schools and higher educational establishments.

   Note: Delivery of goods of classes 1 to 5 will not exceed £40,000 c.i.f. for any one of the classes.

Sundry goods

Window glass – imports not to exceed £135,000 c.i.f. (of which not more than £45,000 c.i.f. for glass of 3 mm. nominal thickness or less).

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement – Article 2(2) quotas

United Kingdom goods for export to the USSR during the period January 1, 1967, *to December* 31, 1967

1.	Scientific, optical, industrial and other instruments	£1,000,000 f.o.b.
2.	Chemical goods, including dyestuffs and polyethylene	£850,000 f.o.b.
3.	Man-made fibres and yarns	£600,000 f.o.b.
	Total	£2,450,000 f.o.b.

Double taxation – Canada

THE Board of Inland Revenue announced that a Double Taxation Agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada was signed in Ottawa on December 12, 1966.

The Agreement relates to taxes on income and capital gains. It is expressed to take effect in the United Kingdom for corporation tax and capital gains tax for all years and for income tax, profits tax and surtax from the dates on which the 1946 Agreement ceased to have effect.

Before the Agreement can take effect in the United Kingdom it will require the approval of the House of Commons.

A text of the Agreement will be published shortly by HMSO.

Italy and Iraq

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Trade Agreement with Iraq, signed in Baghdad on September 30, 1963, has been tacitly renewed for a further year from December 1, 1966.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462), quoting reference CRE 2498G.

Hints to businessmen visiting Denmark

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Denmark has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series on employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.

Price **7s.** (*by post* 7*s.* 6*d.*). Annual subscription **£4 11s. 0d.** including postage.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, *S.E.*1), *Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.*

HMSO

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

ARGENTINA

(244/66) Field Trucks for Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales. January 16, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46823/66.*

AUSTRALIA

(246/66) Cable for Brisbane City Council. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 45362/66.*

(246/66) Airport Passenger Loading Bridges for Commonwealth Centre, Melbourne, February 14, 1967. E.S.B. 46891/66.*

Department of Supply, Melbourne:

(247/66) Extensometer. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 47125/66.*

(247/66) Radio Equipment. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 47126/66.*

(246/66) Alternator Sets for Director of Works, Commonwealth Centre. January 24, 1967. E.S.B. 46896/66.*

(245/66) Intake Gate for Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania. February 13, 1967. E.S.B. 46849/66.*

(246/66) Ammeters for Melbourne City Council. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46890/66.*

(247/66) Power Distribution Boxes and Accessories for Postmaster-General's Department. January 19, 1967. E.S.B. 47127/66.*

State Electricity Commission of Queensland:

(245/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46138/66.*

(245/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46139/66.*

(245/66) Overhead Transmission Line. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46140/66.*

(245/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46141/66.*

(246/66) Transmission Line. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46134/66.*

(246/66) Transformers. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47101/66.*

(247/66) SWER Lines. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47112/66.*

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

(247/66) Watthour Meter Calibrator. February 6, 1967. E.S.B. 47067/66.*

(246/66) Power Line Carrier Line Traps. January 23, 1967. E.S.B. 47066/66.*

(248/66) kWH Meters. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 47065/66.*

(247/66) Shunting Tractors for Victoria Railways. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47191/66.*

BURMA

Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation:

(243/66) Pumps. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46460/66.*

(243/66) Well Drilling Machine. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46459/66.*

(243/66) Air Compressors. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46461/66.*

(243/66) Steel Tubes. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46458/66.*

(247/66) Valves and Volt Vibrators for Myanma Export Import Corporation. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 47147/66.*

People's Oil Industry:

(243/66) Pumps. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46411/66.*

(243/66) Air Conditioning Plant. January 7, 1967. E.S.B. 46424/66.*

(243/66) Wire; Copper. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46486/66.*

(243/66) Electric Cables and Equipment. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46485/66.*

(243/66) Scientific Apparatus. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46488/66.*

(243/66) Pipes and Fittings. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46414/66.*

(243/66) Oil Well Drilling Equipment, etc. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 46423/66.*

(243/66) Laboratory Equipment. January 10, 1967. 46487/66.*

(244/66) Engineers Tools. February 15, 1967. E.S.B. 46464/66.*

(244/66) Cotton Tape. February 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46413/66.*

(244/66) Storage Tank. March 1, 1967. E.S.B. 46415/66.*

(244/66) Lighting Fittings. February 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46418/66.*

(244/66) Electrical Materials and Fittings. February 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46417/66.

(244/66) Electrical Fittings and Materials. February 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46416/66.*

(244/66) Fork Lift Trucks. March 1, 1967. E.S.B. 46474/66.*

(244/66) Aircraft Re-Fuelling Unit. March 1, 1967. E.S.B. 46475/66.*

(244/66) Microfilter. March 1, 1967. E.S.B. 46476/66.*

(243/66) Brick Making Machinery for Public Works Corporation. January 25, 1967. E.S.B. 46462/66.*

Union of Burma Railway Board:

(243/66) Steel. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 46433/66.*

(247/66) Machine Tools. January 23, 1967. E.S.B. 47129/66.*

(247/66) Brushes. January 23, 1967. E.S.B. 47130/66.*

(247/66) Packing and Jointing Materials. January 25, 1967. E.S.B. 47128/66.*

CANADA

(247/66) Constructional Project for Manitoba Hydro. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 47068/66.*

CEYLON

(244/66) Aluminium Sulphate for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. January 26, 1967. E.S.B. 46801/66.

(246/66) Web Offset Printing Presses for Ministry of State. January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 44584/66.*

COLOMBIA

(247/66) Electronic Valves for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. February 8, 1967. E.S.B. 47404/66.

(247/66) Copper Tubing for Empresas Municipales de Cucuta. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 47405/66.

(244/66) Civil Engineering Project for Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria. (Further Information.) Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 46144/66.*

(243/66) Laboratory and Testing Equipment for Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal. January 12, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46495/66.*

COSTA RICA

(246/66) Air Conditioning Units for El Consejo Nacional de la Produccion. January 4, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46875/66.*

247/66) Telephone Cable for Proveeduria del Ferrocarril Electrico al Pacifico. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 46860/66.*

EL SALVADOR

La Proveeduria General de Republica:

(244/66) Ruled Paper. January 6, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46808/66.*

(244/66) Syringes and Cases. January 5, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46806/66.*

(244/66) Pharmaceuticals. January 4, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46809/66.*

(244/66) Bandages and Thermometers. January 5, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46810/66.*

(245/66) Paper. January 6, 1967. Tender documents in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 46807/66.*

(247/66) Cigarette Paper. January 11, 1967. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 47185/66.*

(247/66) Paper. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 47186/66.*

ETHIOPIA

(243/66) Medical Supplies for Central Medical Stores Corporation. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46489/66.*

† **The Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs only* **£10 10s.**

The Export Service Bulletin *is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*

If you would like a specimen copy, get in touch with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7058, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) mentioning the products or countries of special interest to you.

Robert Hough

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FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(243/66) Wire Rope. January 7, 1967. E.S.B. 46278/66.*

(243/66) Cylinder Testing Equipment. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46269/66.*

(243/66) Pipes and Fittings. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46264/66.*

(243/66) Furnace and Controls. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46280/66.*

(243/66) Valves. January 14, 1967. E.S.B. 46268/66.*

(243/66) Silica Gel. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46273/66.*

(243/66) Acetylene Hose. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 46274/66.*

(243/66) Pipes and Fittings. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46277/66.*

(243/66) Electricians' Tools and Testing Equipment. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 46279/66.*

(243/66) Ball and Roller Bearings. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 46284/66.*

(244/66) Mine Locomotives. February 21, 1967. E.S.B. 46271/66.*

(244/66) Chlorine Containers. February 23, 1967. E.S.B. 46272/66.*

(245/66) Expansion Joints. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46191/66.*

(247/66) Power Pump Parts. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 47105/66.*

(247/66) Fuse Links. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 47106/66.*

(247/66) Rotary Pumps. January 14, 1967. E.S.B. 47108/66.*

(247/66) Water Level Telemeter. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 47114/66.*

(247/66) Water Analysis Apparatus and Chemicals. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 47118/66.*

(247/66) Chlorinator. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 47104/66.*

(247/66) Di-Sodium Phosphate. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 47109/66.*

(247/66) Electrical Instruments. January 20, 1967. E.S.B. 47110/66.*

(247/66) Pump Controls. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47113/66.*

(247/66) Connectors. January 7, 1967. E.S.B. 47116/66.*

(247/66) Pipeline Maintenance Equipment. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 47117/66.*

(247/66) Fuses and Fuse Links. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 47102/66.*

(247/66) Pumps. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 47286/66.*

(247/66) Roller Bearings. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47163/66.*

(247/66) Towing Tractor and Spare Parts. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 47164/66.*

(247/66) Chlorinators. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 47103/66.*

(247/66) Filler Compound. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 47166/66.*

GREECE

Ministry of Commerce:

(244/66) VHF Transmitter/Receiver. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46838/66.*

(246/66) Paper. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 47070/66.*

Public Power Corporation:

(243/66) Miscellaneous Items. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 46478/66.

(246/66) Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment. Closing dates up to January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46853/66.

GUINEA, REPUBLIC OF

(244/66) Regional Development Project for Societe de Traction and d'Electricite, Brussels. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 46673/66.*

INDIA

Atomic Energy Establishment:

(243/66) Gear Hobbing and Grinding Machines. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46234/66.*

(243/66) Precision Chucking Machines. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46235/66.*

(243/66) Grinding Machine. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46236/66.*

(243/66) Machine Tools. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46238/66.*

(243/66) Press Brake. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 46243/66.*

(243/66) Jig Boring Machine. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 46230/66.*

(243/66) Grinding Machine. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 46231/66.*

(243/66) Optical Profile Grinding Machine. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 46232/66.*

(243/66) Spark Eroding Machine. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46233/66.*

(243/66) Machine Tools. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46237/66.*

(243/66) Lathe. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 46244/66.*

(244/66) Machine Tools. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46239/66.

(244/66) Measuring Tools. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46240/66.

(244/66) Lathes. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46241/66.

(244/66) Shearing Machine. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 46242/66.

(245/66) Lathe. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46244/66.*

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:

(244/66) Armature Banding Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 46046/66.*

(244/66) Printing Machines. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46816/66.*

(246/66) Vertical Pump Sets for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. January 5, 1967. E.S.B. 47064/66.

IRAN

(244/66) Permanent Way Equipment for Steel Corporation of Iran. February 22, 1967. E.S.B. 46483/66.*

IRAQ

(243/66) Light Rescue Vehicles for Director General of Civil Aviation. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46159/66.*

(244/66) Diesel Electric Sets for Director General of Projects. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 45636/66.*

(243/66) Concrete Mixer; Tube Bending Machine for Government Oil Refineries Administration. January 21, 1967. E.S.B. 46493/66.*

(244/66) Paper for Ministry of Defence. February 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46492/66.*

Ministry of Municipalities and Works:

(245/66) Copper Wire. February 7, 1967. E.S.B. 46877/66.

(245/66) Laboratory Equipment and Chemicals. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46879/66.

Ministry of Oil:

(244/66) Radio-Telephone Equipment. February 4, 1967. E.S.B. 46494/66.

(245/66) Storage Tanks. January 14, 1967. E.S.B. 46878/66.

IRISH REPUBLIC

(243/66) Fluoridation Plant for Kilkenny County Council. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 46436/66.

JORDAN

Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd.:

(246/66) Girth Gears and Pinions. January 22, 1967. E.S.B. 46893/66.*

(246/66) Arc-Welding Electrodes. January 22, 1967. E.S.B. 46894/66.*

(247/66) Steel Wire Ropes. January 22, 1967. E.S.B. 46895/66.*

(246/66) Mild Steel Sheets for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., Ltd. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46892/66.*

(246/66) Transport of Rock Phosphate for Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd. February 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46155/66.*

(244/66) Transformers for Jordanian Electric Power Co. Ltd. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 46813/66.

(246/66) Consulting Services for Technical Committee for the Youth Care Organization. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 46886/66.

KOREA

(246/66) Textile Machinery for Office of Supply. January 6, 1967. E.S.B. 46862/66.*

LEBANON

(246/66) Visual Approach Slope Indicator System for Beirut International Airport. January 4, 1967. E.S.B. 47096/66.*

Lebanese Army:

(247/66) Workshop Equipment. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 47123/66.*

(247/66) Mechanical Equipment. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 47124/66.

LIBYA

(244/66) Agricultural Development for National Agricultural Settlement Authority. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 42286/66.

MALAYSIA

(244/66) Cable for Department of Telecommunications, Stores and Workshops. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46821/66.*

MALTA

Director of Contracts:

(245/66) Boiler Suits. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46846/66.*

(245/66) Alternator Set. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46847/66.*

NETHERLANDS

(245/66) Civil Engineering Project for Directorate of Waterways. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 46880/66.

NEW ZEALAND

(244/66) Transformers for Auckland Electric Power Board. February 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46843/66.*

General Post Office, Wellington:

(244/66) Glass Insulators. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 46299/66.*

(244/66) Radio Valves and Semi-Conductors. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 46300/66.*

(245/66) Resistors. January 27, 1967. E.S.B. 46872/66.*

PAPUA

(244/66) Aeromagnetic Survey for Department of Supply, Contract Board, Melbourne. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 45399/66.*

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF

National Power Corporation:

(244/66) Transformers. January 16, 1967. E.S.B. 46803/66.*

(244/66) Crane. January 12, 1967. E.S.B. 46804/66.

National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority:

(244/66) Construction of Pumping Station and Reservoir. February 23, 1967. E.S.B. 46818/66.

(244/66) Pipe Lining. February 22, 1967. E.S.B. 46819/66.

PORTUGAL

(245/66) Oilducts; Feed Pumps for Empresa Termoelectrica Portuguesa SARL. January 21, 1967. E.S.B. 46848/66.

SAUDI ARABIA

(244/66) Agricultural Tractors and Equipment for College of Agriculture. January 26, 1967. E.S.B. 46445/66.

Directorate General of Aviation:

(244/66) Telecommunications Equipment. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46446/66.

(244/66) Radio Transmission Station. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46447/66.

(244/66) Teleprinter Receivers. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 46448/66.

SINGAPORE REPUBLIC

Housing and Development Board:

(246/66) Lift Plant. January 20, 1967. E.S.B. 46866/66.

(246/66) Lift Plant. January 20, 1967. E.S.B. 46865/66.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:

(245/66) Laundry Machinery. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 46868/66.*

(245/66) Stationers' Sundries. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 46870/66.*

(246/66) Cardboard. January 13, 1967. E.S.B. 46867/66.*

(246/66) Electrical Apparatus. January 17, 1967. E.S.B. 46869/66.*

(246/66) Aluminium Strips. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46871/66.*

(247/66) Water Pumps. January 27, 1967. E.S.B. 47135/66.*

(245/66) Steam Pressure Gauges for South African Railways. January 11, 1967. E.S.B. 46844/66.*

SUDAN

(243/66) Bentonite for Department of Land Use and Rural Water Development. January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46291/66.*

Sudan Railways:

(243/66) Grinding Machine. January 24, 1967. E.S.B. 46427/66.*

(244/66) Pumps. January 26, 1967. E.S.B. 46426/66.*

(244/66) Glass Tumblers. (Further Information.) (Reissue of tender, closing date now January 16, 1967.) E.S.B. 27894/66.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(245/66) Railway Construction Work for Syrian Railways. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 15, 1967. E.S.B. 36788/66.*

THAILAND

(243/66) Steel Axles and Bearings for State Railway of Thailand. March 2, 1967. E.S.B. 46454/66.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(247/66) Insulator Pins for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. January 18, 1967. E.S.B. 47406/66.*

TURKEY

(246/66) Lead for the Ground Forces Command. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46420/66.*

(247/6) Diesel Alternators for Iller Bankasi. January 31, 1967. E.S.B. 47169/66.*

(243/66) Microfilm Equipment for Istanbul Elektrik Tramway Ve Tunel. January 3, 1967. E.S.B. 46292/66.*

(246/66) Cobra Injection Salt for PTT Administration. January 25, 1967. E.S.B. 46889/66.*

URUGUAY

(244/66) Rock Sulphur for State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly. January 10, 1967. E.S.B. 46497/66.

VENEZUELA

(244/66) Pipes and Fittings for Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarios (INOS). January 9, 1967. E.S.B. 46824/66.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Aden
(244/66) Inquiry for mirror manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 46666/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for household and leather goods. E.S.B. 46631/66.

Afghanistan
(246/66) Inquiry for electric water pumps. E.S.B. 46699/66.

Algeria
(248/66) Inquiry for domestic hardware. E.S.B. 48517/66.

Australia
(246/66) Agency inquiry for printing machinery. E.S.B. 47050/66.
(244/66) Inquiry in respect of alumina plant. E.S.B. 13901/65.
(244/66) Inquiry for switches – further information. E.S.B. 45256/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for bolts and screws. E.S.B. 45860/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for compaction rollers. E.S.B. 46525/66.
(245/66) Manufacture under licence – harvester. E.S.B. 46542/66.
(245/66) References to the Special Advisory Authority. C.R.E. 2359/66.
(246/66) Inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 46639/66.

Austria
(243/66) Agency inquiry for copper brands; drilling machines. E.S.B. 46345/66.
(243/66) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 46314/66.
(244/66) Agency inquiry for building materials, central heating and plumbing equipment. E.S.B. 46561/66.

Canada
(243/66) Agency inquiry for automobile components and accessories. E.S.B. 46379/66.
(244/66) Inquiry for children's clothing. E.S.B. 16876/66.
(244/66) Inquiry for toilet items. E.S.B. 46559/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for cutting and moulding presses – further information. E.S.B. 45585/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for fish plant; steel and steel engineering products; weldrod; wire. E.S.B. 45728/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for florists' supplies and giftware. E.S.B. 46625/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for hydraulic machinery and components. E.S.B. 45997/66.
(245/66) Inquiry in respect of motor control centres. E.S.B. 46256/66.
(247/66) Inquiry for cylinders. E.S.B. 44026/66.
(247/66) Inquiry for women's coats and suits. E.S.B. 33895/66.

Denmark
(246/66) Agency inquiry for filing cabinets, locks. E.S.B. 45229/66.
(247/66) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 47255/66.
(244/66) Inquiry for knives; manicure sets; scissors; tweezers. E.S.B. 46520/66.

Finland
(247/66) Agency inquiry for man-made fibre fabrics; rayon linings. E.S.B. 7760/66.

France
(243/66) Agency inquiry for china and pottery; glassware. E.S.B. 46330/66.
(243/66) Agency inquiry for moulding and plastic injection industrial supplies. E.S.B. 46317/66.
(245/66) Agency inquiry for paint mixers. E.S.B. 46766/66.
(247/66) Agency inquiry for synthetic leather. E.S.B. 47386/66.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(246/66) Agency inquiry for chemical industrial plant; tanker cleaning plant; mobile cleaning equipment. E.S.B. 46986/66.
(247/66) Agency inquiry for carpeting. E.S.B. 47254/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for hardware and household goods; gift articles; garden furniture; novelties. E.S.B. 43243/66.
(245/66) Import opportunity – fats; vegetable oils. C.R.E. 66/65.
(245/66) Import opportunity – live sheep and lambs etc. C.R.E. 66/65.
(245/66) Import opportunity – margarine. C.R.E. 66/65.
(245/66) Import opportunity – orchids, fresh cut. C.R.E. 66/65.

Iran
(246/66) Inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 47509/66.

Iraq
(244/66) Inquiry for poultry equipment. E.S.B. 46591/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for coke. E.S.B. 45728/66.

Irish Republic
(244/66) Inquiry for ceiling panels. E.S.B. 46595/66.

Israel
(246/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 47092/66.
(246/66) Agency inquiry for glass; torches. E.S.B. 47204/66.
(247/66) Agency inquiry for wire rods. E.S.B. 47375/66.

Italy
(243/66) Agency inquiry for clothing; handkerchiefs; shooting and walking sticks; suitings; umbrellas. E.S.B. 46344/66.
(244/66) Agency inquiry for bathroom fittings; plastic laminated boards; sanitary-ware; tiles. E.S.B. 46399/66.
(246/66) Agency inquiry for cornmeal. E.S.B. 46966/66.
(246/66) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 47234/66.
(246/66) Agency inquiry for hospital equipment. E.S.B. 45719/66.
(247/66) Agency inquiry for cotton and woollen knitwear. E.S.B. 47235/66.
(246/66) Inquiry for desks; gymnasium equipment; volley balls. E.S.B. 28457/66.
(247/66) Inquiry for refrigerator manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 47277/66.

Jordan
(246/66) Inquiry for baggage towing equipment; catering unit. E.S.B. 47091/66.

Kenya
(245/66) Agency inquiry for motor vehicle spares and accessories. E.S.B. 46738/66.

Kuwait
(244/66) Inquiry for playground equipment; tennis court equipment. E.S.B. 46362/66.

Lebanon
(244/66) Agency inquiry for agricultural pharmaceuticals, chemicals and fertilizers; detergents and soap; plants and fruit trees. E.S.B. 46572/66.

Mexico
(245/66) Agency inquiry for industrial machinery and machine tools. E.S.B. 46693/66.

Netherlands
(245/66) Inquiry for textile machinery. E.S.B. 46546/66.

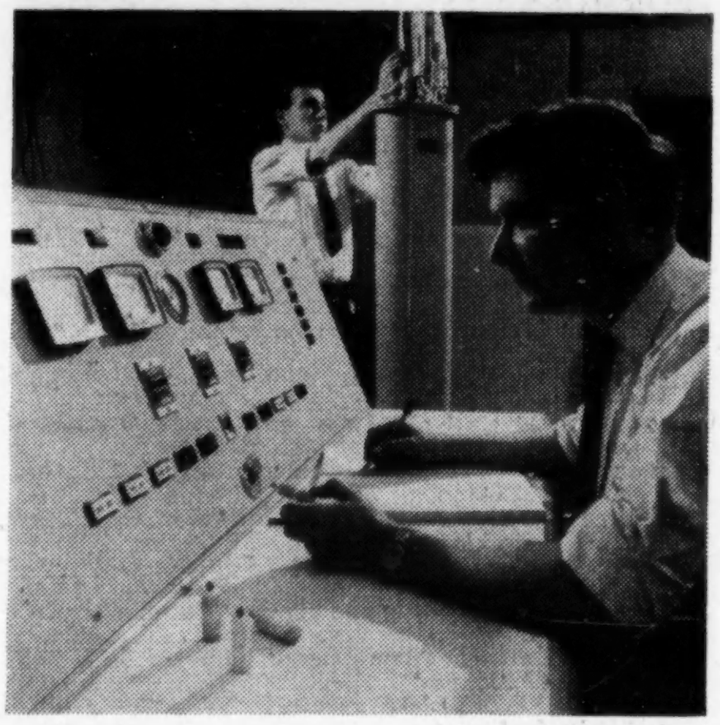
Nigeria
(243/66) Inquiry for food processing machinery. E.S.B. 45094/66.

Norway
(245/66) Inquiry for clamp; conduit; ducting; hoses. E.S.B. 43868/66.

Pakistan
(246/66) Inquiry for engineering equipment. E.S.B. 45472/66.
(247/66) Inquiry for electric lamp materials and parts. E.S.B. 45557/66.
(247/66) Manufacture under licence – sanitary-ware. E.S.B. 47333/66.

Portugal
(246/66) Agency inquiry for conveyor belting. E.S.B. 47026/66.

Rumania/Bulgaria
(244/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 9995/G.



Testing a new system for analysing materials by neutron activation. One of these pieces of equipment has been exported by Elliott-Automation to the United States where it will be used in experimenting at the Boston City Hospital. Another neutron activation analysis system is operating at Harwell, and yet another system will shortly be delivered to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, where one of the applications to be investigated is the measurement of the oxygen content in steel.

Rumania/USSR
(244/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 8912/G.

Saudi Arabia
(243/66) Inquiry for pumps. E.S.B. 46366/66.
(244/66) Inquiry for automotive spare parts. E.S.B. 46364/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for ice-making plant. E.S.B. 46366/66.

Singapore
(244/66) Inquiry for concrete piling systems and techniques. E.S.B. 46346/66.

Spain
(244/66) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 46307/66.

Sweden
(246/66) Agency inquiry for jersey garments; leisure wear; slacks. E.S.B. 20979/66.

Switzerland
(243/66) Agency inquiry for textile products. E.S.B. 46504/66.
(244/66) Agency inquiry for sheepskin clothing; pullovers. E.S.B. 41230/66.
(246/66) Agency inquiry for farm machinery. E.S.B. 47047/66.
(243/66) Manufacture under licence – casting and machinery. E.S.B. 39194/66.

Turkey
(247/66) Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 46752/66.

United States of America
(244/66) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 46575/66.
(246/66) Inquiry for cooking utensils; earthenware; fashioned goods; mail order items. E.S.B. 47282/66.
(246/66) Inquiry for drills; presses; tools. E.S.B. 45264/66.
(247/66) Inquiry for tubing. E.S.B. 47296/66.

Yugoslavia
(245/66) Agency inquiry for antibiotics; pharmaceutical raw materials; veterinary products. E.S.B. 46576/66.
(244/66) Inquiry for boiler tubes. E.S.B. 46508/66.
(245/66) Inquiry for slaughter house machinery. E.S.B. 46508/66.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (Addresses on page 1323 of November 25 issue.

†For further details on the Export Service Bulletin see page 1586.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Duty on confectionery, bakery products, etc.

BY AN AMENDMENT to the Federal German Tariff effective from December 1, 1966, revised rates of assimilation duty have been introduced for sugar confectionery, bakery products and dextrine in the period ending March 31, 1967 (Tariff Nos. 17.04, 19.07 and 35.05).

Assimilation duties are also introduced for filled chocolate of Tariff No. 18.06 with a content of saccharose or invert sugar. On imports from third countries the duties will apply to filled chocolate in tablet or bar form only, the rates being DM 2.17 per 100 Kg. (dried milk content 25 per cent to 45 per cent) and DM 8.42 per 100 Kg. (dried milk content over 45 per cent).

Inquiries should be addresed to Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, London, E.C.3. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

FRANCE

Quotas for imports duty free or at reduced rates

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 8 announced arrangements for the imports of the following goods duty free or at a reduced rate of duty, within the limits of quotas, during the period January 1 to June 30, 1967, for benzene (Tariff No. 29.01 DIb1) and from January 1 to December 31, 1967, for the other items.

The qualifying conditions for these concessions are set out in an Order of April 12, 1962, published in the French *Journal Officiel* of April 18, 1962.

Tariff No.	Description	Amount of Quota (net weight)
15-12 B 1 a	Whale fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, imported other than in containers of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less, for the manufacture of edible fats	8,000 metric tons
Ex 25-18 B	Fritted dolomite	135,000 metric tons
28-30 A I a, 28-39 B I, 28-39 B III, 28-58 C, 29-25 A I, 31-02 B I b 31-02 B II a	Ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate, calcium nitrate, calcic cyanide, urea, mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, single other than natural sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate and ammonitrates (1)	18,500 metric tons of nitrates for the whole
29-01 D I b 1	Benzene, intended for use other than as fuels	65,000 metric tons
47-01 A	Mechanical or chemical wood pulp and paper pulp (2)	12,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness
47-01 B I a	Wood pulp, chemically treated by the sulphate or soda processes, unbleached (2)	200,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness
47-01 B I b, 47-01 B II a and b	Wood pulp, chemically treated by the sulphate, soda or bisulphate processes, bleached (2)	65,000 metric tons of pulp at 90% dryness
69-02 B I b 1	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods	120,000 metric tons
73-15 A VI a 1	Sheets and plates, hot-rolled, pickled or not	1 67 metric tons
73-15 A VI d 1 aa	Sheets and plates, otherwise worked, simply cut to shape other than square or rectangular	23 metric tons
76-01 B I a	Aluminium waste (turnings, etc.) intended for refining	5,000 metric tons
76-01 B 1 b	Other aluminium waste intended for refining	3,000 metric tons
76-01 B II	Aluminium scrap	5,000 metric tons

(1) (a) This quota is opened solely for products of a type which will be used as fertilizers or for the manufacture of fertilizers.
(b) The products must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration.
(c) The products imported under this quota for the manufacture of fertilizers are subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignees and users, of the formalities laid down in Article 4 of the order of June 28, 1963, fixing the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more-favourable tariff treatment, in view of their intended use.
The same rule applies, except to the actual users, for products used as fertilizers in the state in which they are imported.
(d) Applications for import licences for this quota must state the nitrogen content.
(2) The weight to be shown on import licence applications for these quotas is that of the pulp regarded as of 90% dryness.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

ITALY

Transport regulations

SOME British road hauliers appear to be unaware of the need to obtain a permit from the Italian Ministry of Transport for entry of load-carrying lorries and vans into Italy.

Applications, which should be in Italian, must be sent at least three weeks in advance to the Ispettorate Generale, MCTC – Servizio II – Ufficio 25 – Ministero dei Trasporti, Rome.

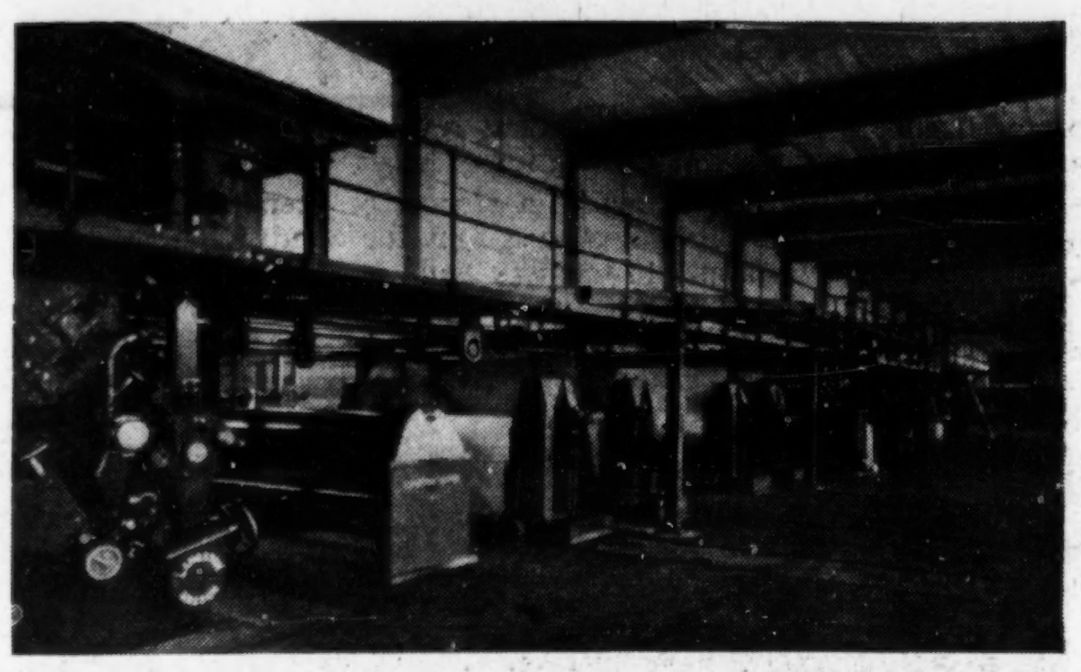
Information concerning these regulations can be obtained from the Ministry of Transport, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 7999, Ext. 2574).

SPAIN

Customs tariff

IN THE *State Gazette* of November 28, the Spanish authorities announced modifications to certain sub-headings of their customs tariff, and revised sub-headings and import duties are as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	Definitive Duty	Transitory Duty
07.04	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared:		
A	Dehydrated vegetables in hermetically sealed containers	15%	11.5%
B	Other	15%	11.5%
12.10 A	Lucerne:		
1	Dehydrated	5%	Free
2	Other	5%	Free
14.02 B 1	Vegetable hair	2%	Free
2	Other	2%	Free
32.04 A	Colouring matter of vegetable origin (excluding indigo):		
1	From paprika	15%	11.5%
2	Other	15%	11.5%
49.07 B	Stock, share and bond certificates and similar documents of title, cheque books, etc	30%	25%
49.10	Calendars of any kind, of paper or paperboard, including calendar blocks:		
A	For commercial advertising:		
1	Printed in a foreign language	14 pesetas per kg.	11 pesetas per kg.
2	Printed in Spanish	17 pesetas per kg.	14 pesetas per kg.
84.45 B 8	Reaming machines:		
b	Reamers with mobile standards:		
1	More than 180 mm. cutterbars and 50 tons weight	30%	1%
2	Up to 150 mm. cutterbars or 30 tons weight inclusive	30%	21%
3	Other	30%	11%
c	Horizontal reamers, including universal reamers:		
1	More than 180 mm. cutterbars and 50 tons weight	30%	1%
2	Up to 150 mm. cutterbars or 30 tons weight inclusive	40%	21%
3	Other	30%	11%



With the loss of only four days' production time, Masson Scott Thrissell Engineering Ltd. tackled the major job of dismantling, transporting and re-assembling this 215cm. Langston-Masson heavy duty corrugator 10 kilometres to the new factory of their customers Hans Kolb of Memmingen, Germany.

Suspension of customs duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of November 28, the Spanish authorities announced the extension of the import duty suspension on Fishmeal (Tariff heading 23.01B) until February 28, 1967.

ALGERIA

Import regulations

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of November 18, 1966, announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions (Decree No. 63-188 of May 16, 1963):

Tariff No.	Description
55-01	Cotton, not carded or combed.
55-02	Cotton linters.
55-03	Cotton waste (including pulled or garnetted rags), not carded or combed.

Existing orders could be admitted quota-free until December 2, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 479-481).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 425, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of December 9, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on hand operated chain blocks, classified under tariff sub-heading 84.22.01, from 7 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 2378/66.

CEYLON

Validity of import licences

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of Import Control Notice No. 32/66 issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports on December 8, 1966.

The notice states that all import licences issued this year expire on December 31, and those importers who desire revalidation of their licences into 1967 should apply to the Controller of Imports and Exports on or before January 7, giving the value involved for revalidation in respect of each licence.

Such revalidation, if granted, will be on the basis that the value

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of the licence or part thereof which is revalidated would be a debit against the importer's 1967 allocation.

Application need not be made in respect of licences, the validity of which has already been extended, but the condition referred to in para. 3 above will apply to them as well.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

Customs Notification No. 1 (General)

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of Customs Notification No. 1 (General) issued by the Ceylon Principal Collector of Customs and dated November 21, 1966, which states that the following concessionary rate of duty of 10 per cent in respect of Essential Industries will apply to the following goods:

Industry	Commodity (Raw Materials)
Canning of fruits (S/1/C/6)	Pectin
Margarine (S/1/J/10)	Palm oil Annato red Monoglyceride (MGA flakes) Flavour fenomoffe Oil yellow S.E.G. Vitamin A and D Fuller's earth (Surrey) Nickel catalyst Butyric acid Fuller's earth Surrey No. 1 Beta carotone Fuller's earth
Cotton spinning, weaving and finishing (S/2A/1)	Dye stuffs Chemicals
Silk and synthetic textiles, weaving and finishing (S/2/A/2)	Dye stuffs Chemicals
Agricultural chemicals (S/3/D/2)	Technical copper oxide Adjuvant Technical simazine Technical copper oxychloride Sulphite lye Calcium sulphite Nonidet Triten Kerex Pyrethrum Piperonyl-butoxide Xylene Butyl oxitol Technical aldrin Technical dieldrin Technical endrin Technical sumithien Technical Penta-Chlro-pheno Xylol Coumarone resin Dutrex B Dutrex R Nephthnic acid Creyslic acid
Paper (S/4/E/1)	Sulphur Soda ash Hydrated lime Sodium sulphite Alum Rosin Starch Sulphite pulp Bleached kraft pulp Unbleached kraft pulp Mechanical wood pulp
Plywood (S/4/D/1)	Glue Hardener
Corrugated cartons (S/4/F/1)	Kraft liner in reels Corrugated medium in reels Grey paper in reels Grease proof paper
Rotogravure printed wrappers and packing materials of cellophane (S/4/F/1)	Cellophane Photo chemicals Solvents Alufoil Polythene Photo materials: (a) Filters (b) Films Photo engraving chemicals including carbon tissue
Cardboard cartons and boxes (S/4/F/1)	Kraft paper board Paper board Bristol board Printing and writing paper Glue Alkali resistant inks Thinners High gross paper varnish Coating lacquer Bronze preparation and dusting powder Block making chemicals
Paper sacks (S/4/F/3)	Wet strength kraft sack paper Ordinary kraft sack paper Crepe kraft paper
Cotton thread Cord Flexographic printing ink	
Glass bottles and containers (S/5/C/1)	Soda ash Borax powder Sodium nitrate White powdered arsenic Selenium black powder Fluospar Barium sulphate Cobalt oxide powder
Ceramic ware (S/5/D/1)	Ball clay Transfers Colours
Cement (S/5/E/1)	Gypsum Grinding media Fire bricks Explosives Clinker
Steel (S/6/A/1)	Billets Sulphuric acid Hydrochloric acid Zinc Lead
Solder lead (S/6/B/1)	Refined lead
Aluminium foil and lining (S/6/C/1)	·00 mm. aluminium foil 67 gramme substance laminating paper 110 gramme substance laminating paper 95 gramme (buff manilla) paper Adhesives Waxes Visqueen 'C' films
G.I. staples (S/6/C/4)	G.I. wire gauges 8–17
Nuts and bolts (S/6/C/7)	M.S. cold drawn hexagonal wire M.S. cold drawn hexagonal bars Bright hard drawn heading wire
Crown corks (S/6/C/8)	Tinplate Cork discs Vinylite foil
Tin containers (S/6/C/9)	Tinplate Block tin Solder Soldering fluid and solder flux Litho film and litho chemicals Printing and coating ink Aluminium foil Can securing compounds Zinc printing flats Thinners
G.I. buckets (S/6/C/11)	M.S. sheets M.S. rounds M.S. strips Zinc Ammonium chloride Sulphuric acid
Steel drums and storage tanks (S/6/C/13)	B.I. sheets
Expanded metal (S/6/C/15)	M.S. rolled sheets of 10, 16 and 20 B.G.
Household fittings (brass) (S/6/C/18)	Ingot zinc Crucibles Silver and copper oxiding salts Corn emery Canning lustre Abrasive products Emery powder Zinc
Wire nails (S/6/C/24)	Nailing wire gauges 10, 12, 13, 14 B.W.G.
Wood screws (S/6/C/33)	Brass wires G.I. wires
Metal products (agricultural implements and tools) (S/6/C/46)	Tool steel Mild steel bars Mild steel bars of E.N. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 32 Tool steel bars 19 Tool steel bars of E.N. 32, 5, 2 M.S. strips Strips Chromo steel bars High carbon bars

(Continued on next page)

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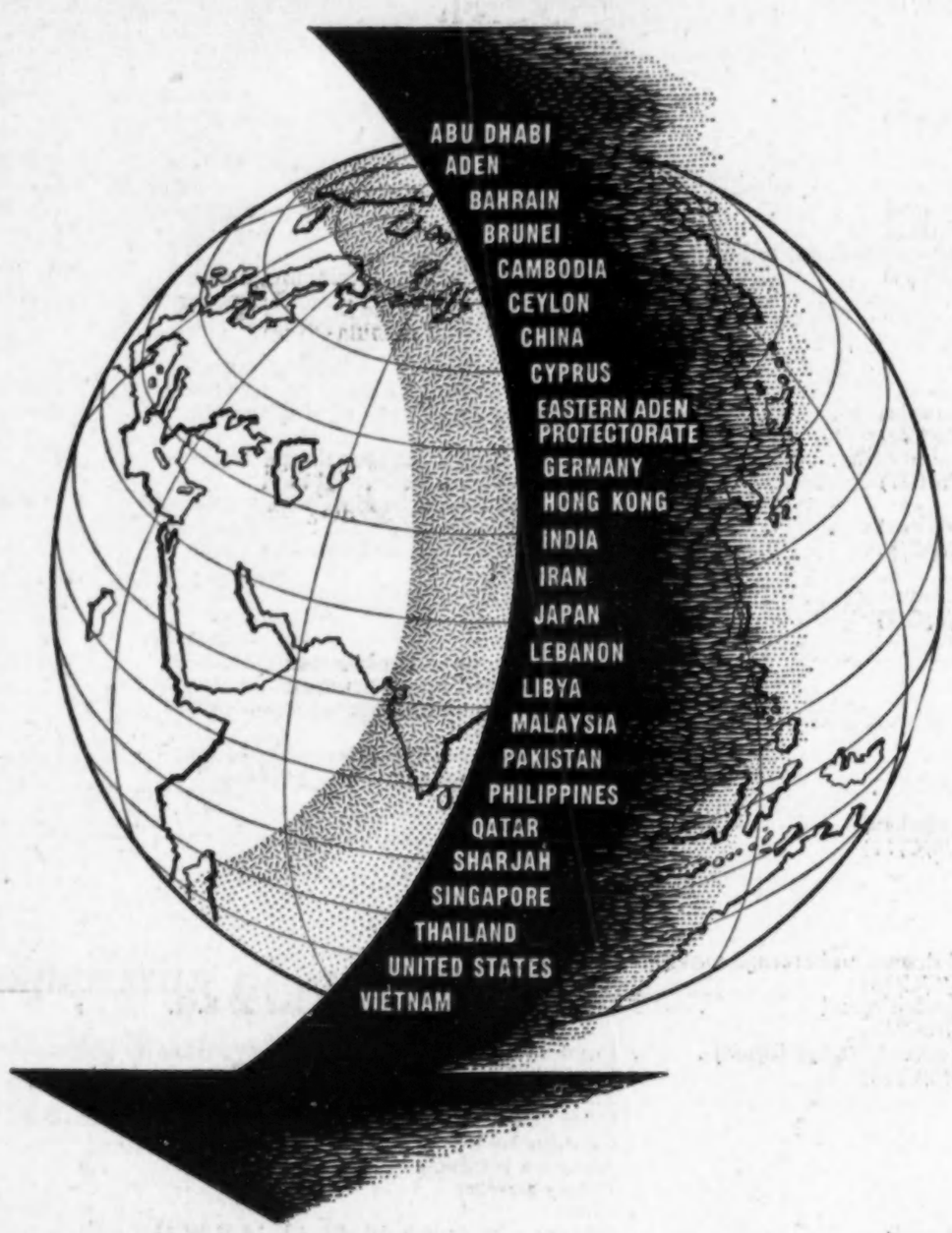

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CEYLON, *continued*

Industry	Commodity (Raw Materials)
Tea and rubber machinery (S/7/A/4-5)	M.S. sheets Chrome alloy bars E.N. 32 and 43 Chrome alloy bars E.N. 45 Cast iron Brass Turning tools and ball bearings Milled files Needle files Grinding wheels Copper Foundry coke Fibre board Asbestos cord Pig iron Brass rods Aluminium in coils Manganese briquettes Core gum Spun cote Ferro silicon additives Phosphorus additives Soldering fluid Iron and steel bars, rods Angles, sheets, plates, shapes sections, hoops and strips Aluminium and aluminium coils Aluminium alloys worked and unworked Lead and lead alloys worked and unworked Tin and tin alloys Zinc and zinc alloys M.S. angles Stalk extractor doors, knobs Geared motors Rotary converters Speed converters High tension insulated wire Risholite P.V.C. Charge rollers
Rice hullers (S7A7.)	Mild steel sheets and flats and perforated sheets Mild steel and spring steel flats Pig iron Carbide Round iron and steel shafting Electric welding rods Welding flux Rubber rollers
Boat building (S7B1)	M.S. plates Angles, plates Catalyst Glass fibre Chopped strand nut Glass fibre fabric Polyester resins Viberin resins Thixtropic paste Polyester pigments
Brake lining (S/7/C/3)	Liners Rivets Asbestos friction materials Clutch linings Toggles Curved sheets
Oil filter manufacture (S/7/C/4)	Copper lead sheet Cold drawn copper Brass sheet High flux Filter caps M.S. sheets
Electric wire and cables (S/8/A/2)	Copper wire P.V.C. compound Silicon Aluminium wire
Electric lighting accessories (S/8/A/5)	Brass and copper parts Bronze and steel wire Synthetic resins Moulding powder Plastic pigments and powder Porcelain bases
Electric lighting fittings (S/8/A/6)	Brass and steel tubes solid and flexible Plastic sheets Fluorescent chokes
Plastic pipes (S/9/E/1)	Rigid P.V.C. compound extrusion grade Solvent cement P.V.C. fittings
Polythene films and bags (S/9/E/4)	Synthetic resin (plastic moulding powder)
Rubberized fibre (S/9/E/14)	Colloidal sulphur (rubber grade) Zinc oxide Potassium hydroxide Vulcafor Nonax B Nonax C and I Vulcastab L.W. and H.S. Oliec acid Phosphoric acid Formalin solutions Lauric acid Dispersol L.R. Ammonia Sulphuric acid

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

SINGAPORE

Customs fees

THE CUSTOMS (MISCELLANEOUS FEES) NOTIFICATION, 1966, was published in the Singapore *Government Gazette* of November 18, 1966, and came into force on November 25. Details are as follows:

(a) Certification of the following documents: landing certificates, true copies of customs declarations, statements of certificates of age for brandy and whisky and certificates of tobacco weight and samsu strength.	$2·00 per document.
(b) Copies of statements supplied to defence counsel.	$5·00 per copy of 250 words or less; $2·00 for every additional 100 words or part thereof.
(c) Supervision of operations in a factory or warehouse or in a Free Trade Zone at the request of the owners of the goods or their agents or a foreign Government in compliance with the requirements of that Government.	$4·50 per hour or part thereof for an officer of the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise or above; $3·00 per hour)or part thereof for a Customs Officer.
(d) Supervision in a licensed or Government warehouse in connection with the decanting of bulk lubricating oil and paints into 4-gallon, 1-gallon or smaller tins for retail sale.	$3·00 per hour or part thereof for a Customs Officer.
(e) Supervision over the destruction of dutiable tobacco and cigarettes at the Kolam Ayer incinerator.	$4·50 per hour or part thereof for an officer of the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise or above; $3·00 per hour or part thereof for a Customs Officer.
(f) Reconditioning of liquors, tobacco and sugar in bond at the request of the owners of the goods or their agents.	$3·00 per hour or part thereof for a Customs Officer.
(g) Attendance to examine the packing and if necessary the sealing of cases and packages of duty-paid goods for re-export under drawback.	$4·50 per hour or part thereof for an officer of the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise or above; $3·00 per hour or part thereof for a Customs Officer.

AUSTRALIA

References to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative to temporary duties.

A reference has been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of **mixed ethanolamines** (tariff item 38.19.700).

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned good are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	General	Preferential
38.19.700	Epoxidized aliphatic monoacids containing not less than 8 and not more than 22 carbon atoms and their esters; salts and esters of aliphatic monoacids in which the aliphatic acid component contains not less than 8 and not more than 22 carbon atoms; salts of naphthenic acids; mixed glycerol esters; phenol monosulphonic acids; phenol disulphonic acids; mixed polyethylene glycols; mixed ethanolamines; condensates, being reaction products of: (a) butraldehyde with mixed dimethylphenols; (b) 2-(methylcyclohexyl)-4-methylphenol with formaldehyde; (c) 4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol with formaldehyde; (d) diphenylamine with acetone; or (e) ethyl chloride with formaldehyde and ammonia	25%	15%

(*Continued on next page*)

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Notification has been received to the effect that the Special Advisory Authority has already conducted the inquiry into mixed ethanolamines which was held in conjuction with the inquiry into ethylene oxide derivatives.

In the short time available before the Special Advisory Authority has to present his report United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority should get in touch immediately with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian British Trade Association, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Abbey 7877, Extn. 2139) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 2422/66.

By-law admission of handbag parts

FOLLOWING THE publication of the Australian Tariff Board's report on the by-law admission of parts and materials for ladies' handbags the Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has announced the acceptance of the Board's recommendation that by-law admission be confined to outer covering materials of polyvinyl chloride.

By-law entry will be granted on polyvinyl chloride materials, supported or unsupported, of types covered by paragraph 39.02.44, 39.02.45 or 59.08.11 of the Customs Tariff for use as outer covering material in the manufacture of ladies' handbags. For the year July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1967, and each of the next two years polyvinyl chloride material will be admitted under by-law in quanties based on usage in the preceding 12 months, that is, 60 per cent of the previous year's usage in the first year, 45 per cent in the second and 30 per cent in the third.

Parts and other materials will no longer be considered for admission under by-law.

The term ladies' handbags covers those articles normally accepted as falling within that description and does not include shopping bags, beauty cases or similar articles.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 7485/65.

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Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under By-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Dental impression materials of the one or two-part type, of or one part being of the silicone elastomer or rubber type	..	Free
Dibenzothiazolyl disulphide, hexamethylenetetramine and diphenylguanidine, combined	38.15	Free
Mercaptobenzothizole, dibenzothiazolyl disulphide and diphenylguanidine, combined	38.15	Free
Applique work of small pieces of glass imitating precious stones, affixed otherwise than by sewing to a textile base, for cutting into inserts for powder compacts	70.19	Free

Period By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Vinyl acetate, in such quantities and subject to such conditions as are determined by the Minister, being vinyl acetate that is entered for home consumption on or before March 31, 1967. Note: The quantities and conditions determined by the Minister are that for any specific shipment entered for home consumption by a particular importer the sum of: (a) the f.o.b. price as defined by the Customs Tariffs 1966; (b) the duty paid on the quantity of that shipment to which that by-law applies; (c) the duty paid, on the quantity representing the balance of that shipment, under the tariff classification in item 29.14 that applies to vinyl acetate; and (d) overseas freight and insurance on that shipment, shall equal $396 per ton	29.14	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Isoprenaline hydrochloride other than packed with an aerosol propellant	30.03	Free
Isoprenaline sulphate other than packed with an aerosol propellant.	30.03	Free
Phenylephrine, other than combined with isoprenaline and packed with an aerosol propellant	30.03	Free
Pigments for use in the production of cosmetic and toilet preparations other than soaps, under security	32,05	Free
Mercaptobenzothiazole and a dithiocarbamate, combined	38.15	Free
Applique work, of imitation precious stones on a textile base, delined for cutting into inserts for powder compacts or in motifs suitable for use as inserts for powder compacts	58.10	Free
Bolts for bags, portmanteaux, trunks or wallets, but not including the following: attache case pin bolts bolts for use with nuts bolts for use in the manufacturing of ladies' handbags	83.02	Free
Plates for bags, portmanteaux or trunks, but not including the following: handle plates for attache cases or suitcases plate for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags	83.02	Free
Clamps, for bags, portmanteaux, trunks or wallets, but not including the following: clamps known as shells clamps for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags	83.09	Free
Fasteners, slide chain, other than fasteners of the progressive interlocking kind, for use in the manufacture of bags other than ladies' handbags, portmanteaux, pouches, purses, trunks or wallets, under security	98.02	Free

ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Exporters interested in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are reminded that French is the foreign language most widely used in business and official circles in these countries. It is, therefore, essential that any literature or correspondence for local firms should be in French. Similarly, quotations of weights and measures in the metric system and of prices in local currency are also an important factor in attracting the interest of potential importers.

Despite fierce competition for markets in South-East Asia, Pye Limited have obtained an order from Cambodia for over £12,000 worth of equipment. A portion of this order is seen being loaded prior to shipment.

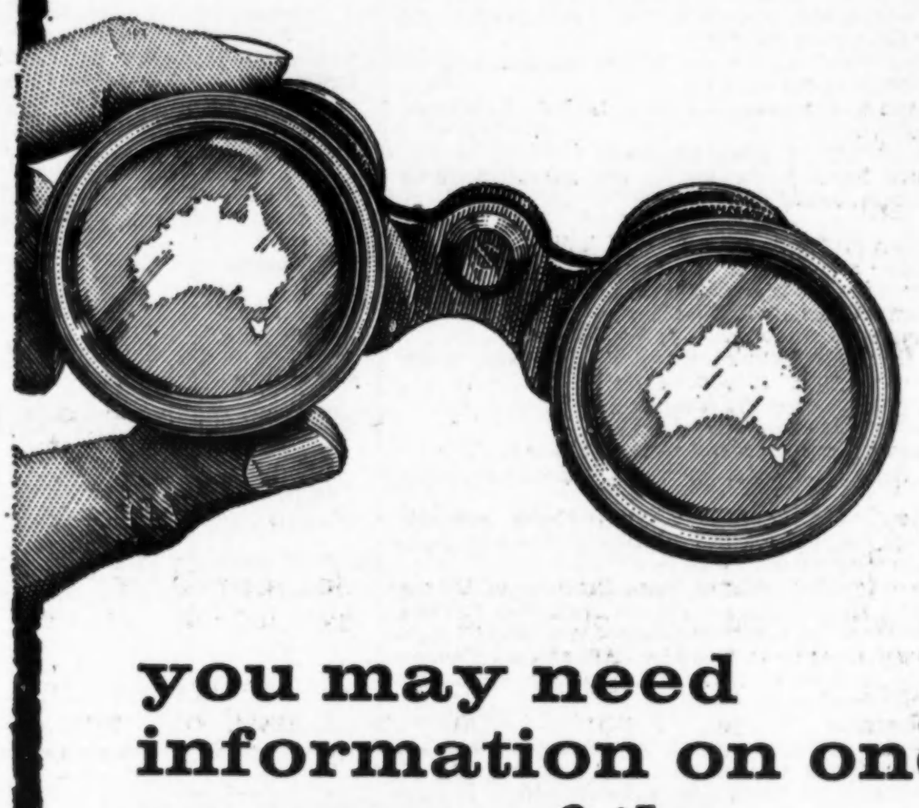
Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Adrenaline with aerosol	30.03	Various
Isoprenaline hydrochloride packed with an aerosol propellant	30.03	
Isoprenaline sulphate packed with an aerosol propellant	30.03	
Phenylephrine combined with isoprenaline and packed with an aerosol propellant The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 30, 1966.	30.03	
Pigments for use in the production of soaps, under security The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on November 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on November 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 23, 1966.	32.05.100	30%
Handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	39.07.911	17½%
Panels, unlined, in the flat, composed of plastic beads united by textile thread, cord or yarn, for use in the manufacture ladies' handbags, under security	39.07.911	17½%
Leather, alligator, for use in the manufacture of bags, portmanteaux, trunks or wallets, under security	41.05.900	10%
Leather, crocodile, for use in the manufacture of bags, portmanteaux, trunks, wallets or tobacco pouches, under security	41.05.900	
Leather, sealskin, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, tobacco pouches or wallets, under security	41.05.900	
Leather, shagreen, derived from sharkskin, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, tobacco pouches or wallets, under security	41.05.900	
Handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	44.28.900	22½% Primage 5%
Panels, unlined, in the flat, composed of wooden beads united by textile thread, cord or yarn, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security *Note:* In this reference, Panels' includes covers; 'In the flat' means not sewn or otherwise joined at the sides to form the outline of the bag.	44.28.900	
Handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	46.03.990	22½%
Broche fabrics, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	50.09	Various
Broche fabrics, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	50.10	
Broche fabrics, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	53.11	
Broche fabrics, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	54.05	
Broche fabrics, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	56.07	
Embroidery, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	58.10.100	5%
	58.10.900	10%
Covers, textile, bearing woven fancy designs, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	62.05.900	20% Primage 5%
Panels, beaded glass, for ladies' handbags	70.19.990	27½%

(*Continued on next page*)

With AUSTRALIA in view...



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* **COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE**
* **TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**
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Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Plates and sheets, steel, as follows: Corrugated and/or plain, coated on both sides with a layer of natural asphalt, then a layer of asbestos felt and the whole covered with hard sealing compound. The By-law still applies to those goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on November 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on November 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 23, 1966.	73.13.900	27½%
Flashings, louvres, ridgings, trimmings and ventilators of steel corrugated and/or plain, coated on both sides with a layer of natural asphalt, then a layer of asbestos felt and the whole covered with hard sealing compound. The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on Novembe. 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on November 24, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 23, 1966.	73.21.900	27½%
Caterpillar cord handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	73.29.900	17½%
Handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	73.40.920	17½%
Plates, handle, as used in ladies' handbags	73.40.920	
Caterpillar cord handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	74.13.000	17½% Primage 5%
Handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	74.19.690	17½%
Handles, but not including the following: leather and metal chain combined, metal chain other than metal caterpillar cord, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	75.06.200	17½%
Handles, but not including the following: leather and metal chain combined, metal chain other than metal caterpillar cord, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	76.16.790	17½%
Heads, vibrator, including flexible shafting with housings and couplings for use by hand in conjunction with portable concrete tamping machines. The By-law still applies to those goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 30, 1966.	84.49.990 84.59.999	27½%
Vibrators, immersion. The By-law still applies to those goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or in bond in Australia on December 1, 1966, and are entered for home consumption on or before December 30, 1966.	85.05.991 85.05.999	20%

Special Advisory Authority inquiries results

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 18 to the effect that references had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(a) Textile fabrics impregnated or coated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials (tariff item 59.08.990) and

(b) Band pass crystal filter units (tariff item 85.15.900).

The inquiries have now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties have been imposed in respect of (a) as follows: on those goods under reference where the bases fabric contains 20 per cent or more by weight of man-made fibres:

At a general rate of 47½ per cent *ad valorem* or 25 cents per square yard, whichever is the higher, and at a British preferential rate of 37½ per cent *ad valorem* or 25 cents per square yard less 10 per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is the higher.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on November 7, 1966.

With regard to (b) no temporary additional duties have been imposed on these filter units.

Further details of the temporary duties given in respect of (a) above will be published as soon as possible.

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Tariff Board inquiry on plastic products

FURTHER TO paragraph one of the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal,* dated December 9, 1966, on page 1477, the Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has now advised that the plastic products under reference fall within the following tariff items:

59.08	39.03.110
39.01.110	39.03.120
39.01.2	39.03.150
39.01.3	39.03.160
39.02.110	39.03.190
39.02.3	39.03.2
39.02.420	39.03.3
39.02.430	39.04
39.02.44	39.05.100
39.02.45	39.06
39.02.49	

or in sub-item 32.09.900 by application of Note 4 to Chapter 32 of the Customs Tariff.

Details of the tariff items mentioned above are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes.

Of a class or kind 'made in Canada'

Soldering machines and fluxing machines, as single or combination units, which employ the wave, fountain, cascade or similar principle.

(Ruling effective January 12, 1967).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-10-1, dated December 12, 1966.

UNITED STATES

Tariff classification of dog leads, leashes and chains of iron or steel

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of September 16, 1966, notice was given of a review by the United States Bureau of Customs of the tariff classification of dog leads, leashes, dog tie-out chains and choke chains of iron or steel.

The Bureau have now held that such articles are properly classifiable under the provision for dog leashes and similar dog equipment in item 790.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States, with

duty at the rate of 12 per cent *ad valorem*.

As this ruling will result in the assessment of duties at a rate higher than that previously assessed on these articles, the higher rate will be applied only to such merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the expiration of 90 days after the date of publication of the Bureau's ruling in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

Stainless steel flatware quota

A NOTICE in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 21 gave details of the 1966-67 United States tariff quota for certain stainless steel flatware. This quota is now complete, and articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on and after December 7, 1966, will be dutiable as follows:

Knives and forks with handles not containing nickel and not containing over 10 per cent by weight of manganese
– 3 cents each plus 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Knives and forks with handles containing nickel or containing over 10 per cent by weight of manganese
– 3 cents each plus 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Spoons
– 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

THE Fair Packaging and Labelling Act, enacted on November 3, 1966, prohibits the distribution in commerce of any packaged consumer commodity unless in conformity with regulations which are to be established by either the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (in the case of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics) or the Federal Trade Commission (in the case of other consumer commodities).

The term 'consumer commodity' means any food, drug, devices, or cosmetic (as those terms are defined by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act), and 'any other article . . . which is customarily produced . . . for sale through retail sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals, or used by individuals for purposes of personal care or in the performance of services ordinarily rendered within the household, and which usually is consumed or expended in the course of such consumption or use.' However, the term does not include (1) any meat or meat product, poultry or poultry product, or tobacco or tobacco product, (2) any commodity subject to certain packaging or labelling requirements under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act or the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act, (3) certain drugs (those subject to the provisions of Section 503(b)(1) or 506 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act), (4) any beverage subject to the packaging or labelling requirements under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, or (5) any commodity subject to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act.

The regulations to be established must provide for certain labelling requirements laid down in the Act itself, including the manner of specifying and showing net contents. There is provision for exemption of a particular consumer commodity from these requirements to the extent consistent with Section 2 of the Act (which states, *inter alia*, that packages and their labels should enable consumers to obtain accurate information as to the quantity of the contents and should facilitate value comparisons). The regulations may, if considered necessary, lay down other (discretionary) labelling requirements specified in the Act. There is also provision in the Act for the development of voluntary product standards if the Secretary of Commerce determines that there is undue proliferation of weights, measures or quantities which impaired value comparisons for any consumer commodity.

The Act *takes effect on July* 1, 1967, but may, for any class or type of consumer commodity be postponed for an additional 12-month period on the basis of a finding that such a postponement would be in the public interest.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to United States Branch, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).

ARGENTINA

Exemptions from prior deposits

HM EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report that the following items have now been exempted from the payment of prior deposit:

Tariff No.	Item
24.01.00.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; Havana, Java, Sumatra, Florida and Connecticut types.
28.38.00.35	Ammonium persulphates.
29.02.01.10	Chlorothane (Ethyl chloride).
29.14.01.64	Ethyl palmitate.
73.25.00.00	Stainless steel cables for the manufacture of wire fabric for machines.
73.27.00.01	Chromed iron wire fabric of more than 12 mm. mesh, to be used for the manufacture of wire glass.
95.08.00.01	Gelatine capsules, empty, loose, for pharmaceutical products.
53.02.01.01	Angora mohair.

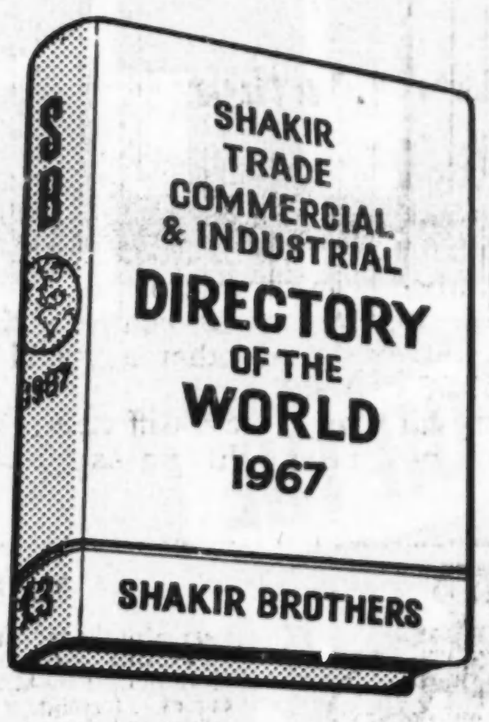
Imports of paper

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 3249 of November 8, establishes the following regulations covering imports of paper:

Paper that is imported under the terms, conditions and the scope established in the different positions of the Customs Nomenclature attached to decree

(*Continued on next page*)

GREAT BRITAIN



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ARGENTINA, *continued*

No. 8.942/65, for use in the printing of newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets and/or publications of general interest, shall enjoy the preferential treatment to which it refers, providing that it shows translucid marks, known as 'water marks' in the form of straight parallel lines, at distances of not more than 6 centimetres.

In cases in which due to defects of manufacture a line should be missing, wholly or in part, or exceeds the limit established above over the whole length of a sheet or a roll, these shall be cleared without objection.

On the other hand, if the missing lines amounted to two or more customs clearance would also be effected without objection providing that the missing lines were not consecutive and represented not more than 20 per cent of the marks (lines) that the surface of the sheet or roll should have.

Should the paper have lines or water marks in excess of the maximum limit established, this circumstance shall not be an obstacle for customs clearance, providing that it only occurs in some lines and that at least 80 per cent of the paper surface is correctly standardized.

In the hypothetical cases mentioned above the customs officials shall clear up to 80 per cent of the consignment, retaining the remaining 20 per cent which will respond for the total manifested and will be subject to the end use vouching regimen, for which purpose the importers will be liable for the expenses incurred.

In order to enjoy the benefits referred to above, importers shall fulfil the requirements of Art. 19 of the regulations of the Customs Law.

All persons, physical or juridical, or enterprises of whatever nature who print pamphlets or publications on standardized paper shall insert a footnote in such publications giving the file number and resolution by which the National Customs Administration has authorized same to employ that type of paper.

CHILE

Import regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Santiago that, at its Session No. 436, which took place on November 7 (Circular No. 767), the Executive Committee of the Central Bank fixed the following scale of fines for breaches of the regulations governing the registration of imports. The fines are percentages of the value of the shipment (i.e. the invoiced value of the goods):

When the date of the bill of lading anticipates the date of issue of the registration by 15 days or less	up to 15 per cent
When the date of the bill of lading anticipates the date of issue of the registration by 16 to 30 days	up to 50 per cent
When the date of the bill of lading anticipates the date of issue of the registration by more than 30 days	up to 100 per cent

When shipment is made after the relative registration has expired, a new registration will be necessary, and 50 per cent of the above scale of fines will be applicable according to the number of days by which the date of the bill of lading anticipates the date of issue of such new registration.

Delays in compliance with the stipulated period of 60 days during which forward exchange contracts must be made for the payment of certain goods (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 14, 1966 – page 100 – column 1), will be subject to fines of 1 per cent of the value of the operation, plus 0.1 per cent for each day of delay beyond the basic 60 days.

Amendment to import list

The following amendments should be made to the Chilean list of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
XI	63	Pieces and parts of single phase electric motors, up to 10 amps., except the box, glass cover, packings, connection plates, seals and diagram connections	Free
		Electric motors	150

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84 Commercial Street, Dundee. Tel: Dundee 22131. 84 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh. Tel: Leith 1557

Import regulations

PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 14, 1966 (Page 100) were certain Chilean regulations governing payment for goods which figure on a special list. Regulation 1 fixed a period of 60 days (from the date of the bill of lading) within which forward exchange contracts must be made for payment of the goods mentioned. This list has been added to from time to time and numerous additions have been made by a decree promulgated in the *Official Gazette* on October 24, last. This latest list of additions is so extensive that goods remaining on the 'free' list (i.e. where there is no time limit for making a forward contract) are now in the minority.

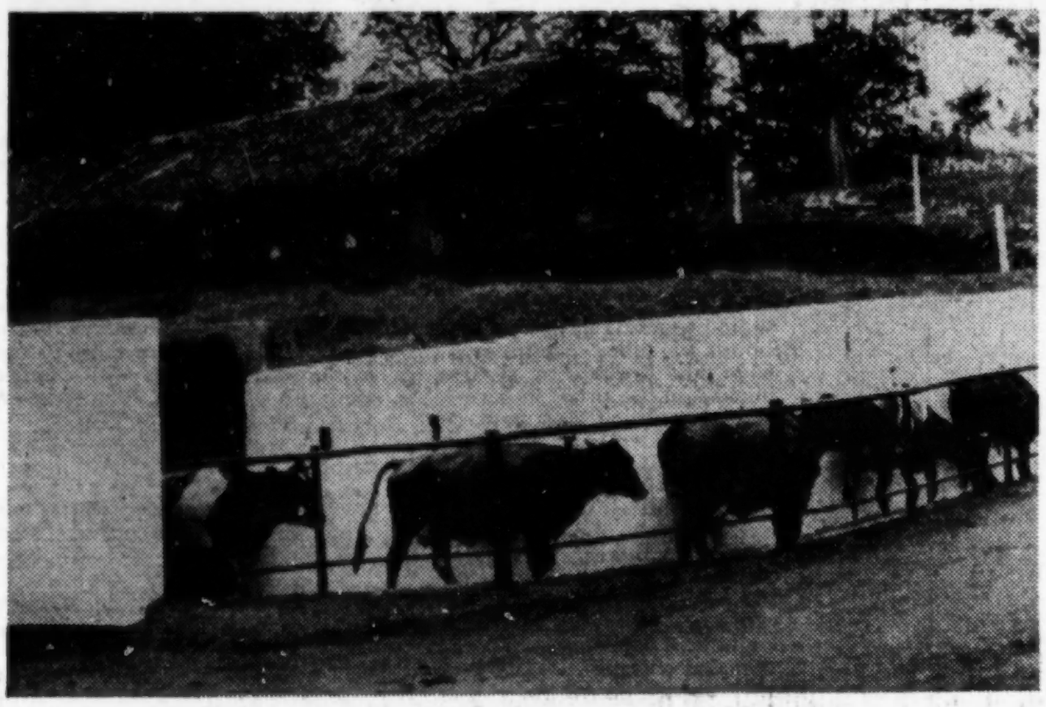
Therefore the following list is the residual list of goods which are NOT affected by the regulations published in the Journal of the above date. In fact, the list below is regarded as the 'free' list of goods.

Section	Group	Item
III	9	Cattle on the hoof for slaughter
	11	Fresh cuttings of cattle hide
IV	14	Rice
		Maize
		Wheat
		Ground maize
		Other cereals
	16	Potatoes
		Kidney beans
	17	Tea, in bulk
		Yerba mate
		Coffee beans
	19	Meat meal
	20	Raw cotton
V	24	Pork in all forms
		Chilled, cooled and frozen beef
		Beef sausages
		Frozen chickens
		Frozen birds
		Frozen or chilled mutton
		Jerked beef
		Sausages, raw and cooked
		Other fresh and preserved meats
	25	Anhydrous milk for pasteurized milk re-combining plants
	26	Powdered milk
		Fresh and condensed milk
		Butter
		Cheese
	27	Dehydrated potatoes in fritters, flour or chips
	30	Raw sugar
IX	45 & 53	Essential oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol for making pharmaceutical products
		Cellulose acetate of a maximum thickness of 0·025 mm. in rolls
		Cellulose acetate and polyvinyl butyryl...
		Accelerants and antioxides for rubber
		Vinyl acetate monomer
		Butyl alcohol
		Octyl alcohol
		Ethyl acetate
		Acetone of at least 99% purity
		Lactic acid...
		Pyroligenous acid...
		Additives for lubricating oils...
		Alpha ethyl...
		Ammonia
		Ammonium sulphate
		Acetic anhydride
		Animal disinfectants...
		BHC animal disinfectants...
		Starch
		Sulphur
		Amorphous sulphur...
		Cocoa, in defatted powder...
		Activated carbon
		Celluloid in sheets...
		Special cements...
		Special cements, rubber base...
		Thermo-adhesive cements...
		Sorbic acid
		Lauric acid...
		Phthalic anhydride
		Maleic anhydride
		Mould oils...
		Dibutylmaleinate
		Dicyclopentadiene
		Chlorophenoxisobutyrate of ethyl in capsules, in bulk
		Chrome synthetic tanning products
		Technical bichromate of sodium
		Compositions or finished products for sealing and stopping up of cracks...
		Rennet
		Emery, in paste
		Phytohormones
		Liquified petroleum gas...
		Gelatine, in powdered form...
		Sterilized gelatine
		Unrefined fat for refining in the country
		Sheets of polyester...
		Lanolin for pharmaceutical use
		Irradiated brewer's yeast
		Butyl ester and acrylic acid
		Styrene monomer
		Phenol
		PVC stabilizers
		Refrigerating gases
		Ethyl glycol
		Plastic reflecting materials for road signs
		Basic raw materials in powdered form, sheets or granules for the plastics industry:
		Polystyrene, high impact
		Polystyrene, with melting point of over 79°C
		Cellulose nitrate of white opaque colour of a minimum thickness of 0·25 mm. for making ping-pong balls
		Naphthalene...
		Dry metallic oxides for electrodes
		Prepared pastes and liquids for cleaning, removing and polishing
		Anodic and cathodic permutators
		Sheets of cellulose acetate of amber colour, of 0·08 thickness and measuring 78 x 108 mm.
		Plastics in bars of the phenolformaldehyde, urea formaldehyde, melaminic and acrylic types
		Tetraethyl lead
		Decoating powders for aluminium and stainless steel
		Powders for facilitating the removal of mouldings from matrices
		Methyl dichloro acetate
		Plasticizers for rubber and synthetic fibres
		Reagents for the concentration of minerals
		Chemical analytical reagents in containers of not more than 1 kg. or 1 litre
		Chemical coating materials for use in making radio valves
		Intensifying developers for photographs
		Silicones
		Thermite
		Essential oil of eucalyptus
		Acetic acid
		Boracic acid
		Hydrochloric acid
		Formic acid
		Technical lactic acid
		Nitric acid
		Pyroligenous acid
		Sulphuric acid
		Tartaric acid
		Peroxide of hydrogen
		Starches
		Vegetable tar
		Potassic alum
		Aluminium stearate
		Aluminium sulphate
		Ammonia
		Persulphate of ammonium
		Acetic anhydride
		Sulphurous anhydride
		Sulphur precipitate
		Barium chloride
		Barium peroxide
		Calcium acetate
		Calcium carbide
		Calcium carbonate
		Calcium chloride
		Calcium stearate
		Calcium formate
		Calcium hypochlorite
		Calcium peroxide
		Potassium persulphate
		Caustic soda solution
		Sodium acetate
		Bicarbonate of soda, industrial
		Sodium bisulphite
		Sodium borate
		Sodium chloride
		Sodium stearate
		Sodium formate
		Sodium hypochlorite
		Sodium hyposulphite
		Sodium nitrate
		Sodium perborate
		Sodium percarbonate
		Sodium peroxide
		Sodium persulphate
		Sodium silicate
		Crystallized sodium sulphate, dry or paste
		Sodium and potassium tartrate
		Sodium iodide
		Flexible plastic cloths, in rolls
		Urea peroxide
		Iodine, pure or impure, precipitated, crystallized or sublimated
		Zinc stearate, excepting that for pharmaceutical use
		Zinc peroxide
		Zinc sulphate
	46	Antibiotics, vitamins and lyophilized pharmaceutical and veterinary specialities, except hormones
		Antibiotics, their salts and compounds, in bulk, in substance, excepting chloramphenicol
		Ampicillin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections and suspensions
		Carzinophyllin and similar products
		Cycloserine and its combinations in capsules
		Sodium silicate, dry soluble powder (No. 20Si02-1/2, 2)
		Chloramphenicol and its salts in or for injections
		Chloxacylin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections, powders and suspensions
		Dimethoxyphenyl penicillin for injections
		Erythromycins, in substance, tablets, lozenges and for injections
		Chloramphenicol-streptomycin, for injections
		Fumagyllin, in substance, tablets and lozenges
		Kanamycin, in ampoules, in bulk
		Mycostatin antibiotic, its salts and compounds in tablets, injections, powders, solutions, ointments, and granules, in bulk
		Oleandomycin and its compounds, in capsules and for injections
		Sodium oxacelline, in bulk
		Benzathine penicillin
		Potassic penicillin
		Procaine penicillin
		Sodium penicillin
		Pristanamycin, in capsules, in bulk
		Rifamycin for injections
		Spiromycin, in bulk, in substance
		Tetracyclines, their salts and compounds, in substance, and for injections
		Vancomycin injections
		Viomycin, for injections
		Vulcamycin, lyophilized, injections
		Other antibiotics and their compounds when not imported in bulk
		Agar-agar for bacteriological use
		Simple medicinal oils
		Medicinal oils, not specified, excepting castor oil

(Continued on next page)

CHILE, *continued*

Section	Group	Item
		Aristol
		Natural balsams, not specified
		Colloid collodian
		Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their derivatives
		Dehydrocholic acid
		Pure or synthetic drugs for human medicinal or veterinary use except those which figure on the Prohibited List
		Medicinal gums and resins
		Concentrated mixtures of drugs, antibiotics, vitamins and chemical products for use as additives for animal foods
		Mixtures of drugs and chemical products in containers of over 5 kg. for use in the making of pharmaceutical specialities, except those containing more than 20% of chemical products which figure on the Prohibited List
		Cola nuts and nux vomica
		Medicinal tea
		Vaseline
		Ethyleneimine-benzoquinones...
		Sodic succinate of styrol...
		Ecothiopate iodide...
		Medroxyprogesterone acetate...
		Solution of 50% sodium octylphenoxyethylether sulphonate...
		Surgical products of lyophilized and sterile...
		Appositives of sterile gauze impregnated with solid petroleum
		Gelatine capsules for medicaments
		Catgut, prepared sterile, and ready for use
		Catgut in the rough, in bulk, in threads or bundles
		Oxidized cellulose
		Crinoline
		Sterile sponge of absorbable gelatine
		Dressings (absorbent gauze)
		Umbilical ligatures
		Surgical lawn
		Surgical silk, prepared
		Surgical silk, in the rough, in cones or skeins
		Sutures, prepared
		Adhesive plastic sutures, sterilized for surgical use
		Surgical sutures of thread, linen, of Supramid or stainless steel wire, in the rough, in cones, skeins or bobbins
		Adhesive tape, in rolls
		Adherent liquid dressings
		Bandages, ordinary
		Other auxiliary aseptic products for medicine, excepting sanitary towels
		Chloramphenicol and its salts, in bulk, in substance
		Castor oil
		Albumen tannate
		Cream of tartar
		Dimecaine
		Extract of boldo
		Extract of rhatany
		Extract of blackberry
		Fluid extracts in general
		Phenylsemicarbazide
		Itchthalbine
		Itchthyol
		Toilet preparations
		Trotium
		Chlorothiazide
		Sanitary towels, prepared or not
	47	Phosphorite
		Calcined bones
		Raw materials for fertilizers
		Triple superphosphate, phosphate bicalcium and Thomas slag
		Urea and ammonium phosphate for agricultural use
		Prepared and synthetic fertilizers
		Sulphate of ammonium
	48	Dynamite, gelignite, explosive gelatine
		Detonators and fulminatory agents for explosives, excepting zero delays not forming part of a series—electric
		Detonating fuses, excepting slow fuses of not less than 50 sec./mt.
		Hexanitromanite
		Hexogen or Cyclonite
		Igniter cord for mines
		Pyroxylin and similar products
		Tetranitrate of pentaerythrite (P.E.T.N.)
		Tetryl
		Zero delay electric detonators, when not forming part of a series
		Matches
		Detonators and fulminatory agents for explosives
		Slow detonating fuses of not less than 50 metres per second
		Smokeless powder
		Other explosives
	49	Whale oil
		Coconut oil
		Linseed oil
		Palm oil
		Neat's-foot oil
		Pine oil
		Tung oil
		Plant disinfectant oils
		Mineral lubricating oils in containers of more than 200 litres and in bulk
		Special lubricating oil for watches in containers up to 50 grams
		Mineral turpentine
		Vegetable turpentine
		Artificial asphalt
		Asphalts liquid or diluted with petroleum, in bulk
		Petrol
		Mineral wax
		Colophony
		Special boiling point spirit
		Petrol solvent
		Paraffin
		Diesel or fuel oil
		Alkyd resins...
		Other waxes...
	50	Methyl alcohol
		Ethyl alcohol
	51	Varnishes
		Varnishes for tins for food products
		Dioxide of titanium
		Varnishes for magnetic wires
		Colourless lacquers...
		Colouring materials...
		Anti-fouling paints...
		Paints in tubes...
		Seccatives...
X	54	Inks for high velocity rotary presses
		Special inks...
		Pig iron containing less than 0·2% phosphorus
		Corrugated galvanized sheets – 2½ in. ridge...
	56	Half-round steel wire
	57 & 58	Automatic blind tubular aluminium rivets
		Razor blades
		Ordinary pencil sharpeners
		Special boards for statistical control
		Crown caps
		Swaged caps of plate metal for tanks
		Other utensils of iron, steel or other metals
XI	59	Aerial cableways for mines
		Drills with threads in the head
		Equipment and machinery for the mining industry:
		Sharpeners for drills and points
		Conveyor chains
		Cutters for coal mines
		Life-saving apparatus for mines
		Drills for mines
		Geological drills
		Boring drills
		Prospecting drills
		Ore transporters
		Mine ventilators
		Machinery for treating ores, except crushers, up to 500 kg. per hour capacity, and jaw crushers, bridge or single acting, from 2½ x 3½ in. up to 11 x 30 in.
		Miners' lamps
		Hard points for drilling
		Spare parts and accessories for mining
		Other machinery, apparatus, utensils and tools for mining, excepting items which figure on the Prohibited List
		Buckets of manganese or carbon steel, up to 4 tons
		Steel balls for mills, forged or cast, up to 5 in. inclusive
		Steel buckets in general, for aerial ropeways, hoists and conveyor belts
		Outer casing of manganese or special steels for ore mills
		Teeth for power shovels
		Jaw or ordinary crushers of 2½ by 3½ in. up to 10 by 20 in.
		Ore crushers up to 500 kg. per hour
	60	Complete mechanized sawmills operating with circular bank frame or combined saws, consisting of feed, cutter and edger, automatic conveyors for logs and pieces to feed the different sections of the mill, trimming equipment, impregnating section utilizing the immersion or spray system, shredder and sawdust extractor
		Equipment for irrigation by aspersion, for agricultural use and fruit and forestry nurseries
		Equipment and machinery for agriculture and livestock raising – including poultry, bees, etc.:
		Fertilizer spreaders
		Animal-drawn ploughs
		Mechanically-drawn ploughs
		Binders
		Maize binders
		Cream and butter churns, manually operated, electric and/or for use with power take-off
		Hay pitchforks
		Motor-driven harvesters and tractor harvesters with or without motors
		Harvesters of forage and silage
		Maize harvesters
		Chick-rearing pens
		Cultivators
		Milk skimmers, manually operated, electric and/or for use with power take-off
		Maize de-grainers
		Choppers
		Guano spreaders
		Complete manually operated tree-stump removers with accessories, such as: cables, grapples, pulleys, hooks and wedges
		Mounted post hole diggers attachable to tractors or agricultural machinery
		Silage blowers
		Forage cutters
		Equipment for cooling milk
		Grain sifters
		Furrowers
		Egg incubators
		Manually operated flame throwers up to 5 gallons capacity for the poultry industry
		Anti-frost equipment
		Automatic egg graders
		Milking machines
		Machines and equipment for shearing, operated manually or by motor; comb and cutter sharpeners and steel presses for baling wool
		Forage harvesters
		Stationary hay balers and the pick-up type
		Sprayers for insecticides and fungicides
		Mechanically propelled harrows...
		Equipment and machinery for the poultry industry
		Animal drawn harrows
		Rakes of all types
		Reapers
		Combined reapers and binders
		Seed graders
		Hand sowers
		Sowers and planters
		Manually operated chain saws – motor driven
		Silo driers of galvanized steel, for grain storage complete with their accessories
		Stationary threshing machines
		Rotary hoes
		Other machines, apparatus, utensils and tools for agriculture
		Machinery, apparatus and utensils for viti-viniculture except items figuring on the Prohibited List
		Must pumps with a capacity of more than 15,000 litres per hour
		Wine pumps with a capacity of more than 15,000 litres per hour
		Deep drawn steel inserts for isothermic vats
		Grape gatherers of the crusher-pump type, with a capacity of more than 40,000 kg. of grapes per hour
		Grape gatherers of the crusher-runoff type, with a capacity of more than 20,000 grapes per hour
		Motor filters, automatic washing filters and centrifugal clarifying pans
		Continuous presses of more than 500 mm. interior diameter and output of more than 15,000 litres per hour
		Pressure tanks for controlled fermentation of wines, made of steel with an insoluble, infusable and durable interior lining and their accessories
		Spare parts and accessories for agriculture
		Wine presses, other than those detailed



Cattle emerging from the Cooper Cattle Spray Race on the Mahaberiatenne Dairy Farm, one of the estates of the Anglo-Ceylon & General Estates Co. Ltd. The first of its kind to be installed in Ceylon, the spray race was manufactured by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., of Berkhamsted, Herts. The farm serves as one of the models for the current Ceylon Government campaign to increase production of fresh milk. Cattle are sprayed with Coopertox against the local species of tick, a parasite, the presence of which would spread disease and depress milk production.

Section	Group	Item
		Hand sulphur sprayers
		Sulphur sprayers for mounting on tractors
		Compression pumps for hydraulic presses
		Must pumps, other than those detailed
		Wine pumps, other than those detailed
		Skin shredders
		Grape hoists
		Equipment for casks
		Sleeve filters
		Grape gatherers, except the types detailed
		Hand, screw and continuous presses for grapes and skins
		Hand and motor vintagers
	61	Mobile cranes (Caterpillar mounting)...
		Oil retainers or seals
		Machines for slicing cold meats and bread
		Equipment and machinery for making fish meal
		Moulds for the plastics industries
		Vats and tanks complete with fittings
		Ovens for making vermicelli...
		Shapers (power files)
		Moulds of plastic material...
		Equipment for making parts, pieces and components for the electronics industry
		Equipment and machinery for the production of artificial fibres
		Pedestal and bench drills...
		Parallel lathes...
		Eccentric presses...
		Hydraulic lifting ramps...
		Machinery, tools, instruments,...for professional and technical teaching and training
		Axes
		Spare parts and accessories for industry
		Sealed units for domestic refrigeration
	62	Spare parts for explosion and internal combustion engines
		Motors with gearboxes attached...
XII	66	Spare parts for aircraft
		Pieces, parts and spares for civilian and commercial aircraft...
		Complete buses, minimum 40-passenger capacity...
		Cars for public hire...
		Complete taxibuses...
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of bus chassis...
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of lorry chassis...
		Pieces and parts of vehicles for taxi services...
		Spare parts for passenger and goods transport vehicles...
		Tractors, tracked
		Motor cars and station wagons, in the strict sense of the terms, of any type, with passenger capacity up to 90 persons by factory specification
		Bicycles, assembled or unassembled
		Buses, with coachwork, with seating capacity for 15 or more passengers, excluding the driver, as per factory specifications, and with access to the seats by an inside passage
		Complete motor lorries, with coachwork, of any type – 1,500 kg. or more useful load
		Pick-ups, with driver's cabin and pick-up body with a capacity of up to 750 kg. useful load and room for up to 3 passengers seated in the cabin
		Pick-ups, with double cabin, with room for up to 6 persons seated, and pick-up body with a minimum of 500 kg., useful load and a maximum of 1,500 kg., useful load
		Low speed trailers
		Chassis for cars and station wagons
		Chassis for buses, without cabin, assembled or unassembled of more than 4,000 kg., cargo capacity as per factory specification
		Chassis for lorries, with cabin, assembled or unassembled, with more than 1,500 kg., useful load, as per factory specifications
		Chassis for pick-ups assembled or unassembled of up to 750 kg., inclusive useful cargo load, as per factory specifications
		Chassis for pick-ups of over 750 kg., and up to 1,500 kg., capacity
		Chassis for taxibuses, without cabin, assembled or unassembled, with cargo capacity from 1,500 to 4,000 kg., as per factory specifications
		Vans up to 750 kg., useful load
		Vans, from 750 to 1,500 kg., useful load
		Vans of more than 1.500 kg., useful load
		Mini-cars
		Motorcycles and scooters, assembled
		Bicycle tyres
		Pieces and parts for bicycles – made of rubber
		High-speed trailers and semi-trailers, with or without coachwork with more than 1,500 kg., useful load capacity
		Spare parts for bicycles; hubs, pedals, steering parts, axle parts and pins, brake parts, brake cables and their covers, cotters, valves for inner tubes, wheel rims and frame joints
		Spare parts for coachwork of motor vehicles: front and rear mudguards, bonnet, doors, luggage boot lids and fenders
		Side cars
XIII	67	Asbestos in other forms...
		Colloidal clay
		Asbestos yarns...
		Mica, in sheets or leaves
		Opacifiers
		White fibrous silicate of magnesium
	68	Articles of refractory materials...
		Blanks for making optical lenses
		Emery discs...
		Microscopic glass spheres...
		Glass flasks...
		Antiacid bricks...
		Clay bricks...
		Bricks of 96% or more silicon...
		Basic refractory bricks...
		Insulating refractory mineral wool
		Refractory material with a base of silicon carbide...
		Porcelain...
		Tubing of borosilicate glass...
		Tubes and rods of lead glass
	69	Wooden pegs
		Hardwood handles, painted with heat-resisting enamel for making electric irons
		Small strips of cedarwood up to 20 cm. long, by 5 to 7 cm. wide and 5 to 7 mm. thick
		Wooden fillings for footwear
		Wooden strips for pegs (footwear industry)
		Veneers of fine woods for making furniture
		Acoustic pressboard of wood pulp, of the types known as 'Celotex', 'Acoutex' etc., not consisting of sheets which can be separated
		Other worked woods
	70	Walking sticks
		Other products for cabinet making, of wood or compressed sawdust
	71	Compressed cork in sheets and rods
		Cork stoppers
		Rods or discs of natural cork for crown stoppers
		Other goods made of cork
	72	Apparatus of rubber and plastic material for pouring corrosive acids and dissolvent liquids, excepting hoses
		Parapet supports of synthetic rubber for prestressed concrete beams
		Endless rubber bands, printed in relief, for making date stamps
		Circular acrylic blocks, in the rough, in white or coloured, with diameters of not more than 20 mm. for making contact lenses
		Rubber cones for traffic directors
		Flexible rubber containers of over 200 litres capacity for transporting and storing materials, and material for their repair
		Containers and closures of polyvinylidene chloride of 0·025 to 0·075 mm. thickness retracting type, for the food industry
		Acetate filters for use in cigarette manufacture
		Vulcanized rubber sheets, without cloth inserts, for offset printing
		Vulcanized rubber sheets, of a maximum thickness of 1 mm. for making rubber yarns
		Rubber gloves, 100% neuter, for electricians
		Guttapercha ribbons
		Flexible rubber tubing for oil or petrol with protective metallic sheathing and intermediate insulating fabric, in rolls
		Polytetrafluorethylene materials in sheets, strips or other forms for making packings and jointings
		Inflatable moulds for making pre-stressed concrete conduits
		Reinforcements of celluloid or similar material for shirt collars, 1 to 3 in. long and up to 10 mm. wide, in rolls, for mechanical insertion
		Rubber catheters of Nelaton 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 types
		Rubber stoppers 100% neuter
		Plastic tubing, up to 3 mm. interior diameter for making ball-point pens
		Rods of celluloid or plastic material for the corset-making industry
		Rubber rings for connections for high pressure piping
		Rubber boots, with metallic reinforcements in the sole, toe and heel
		Military water bottles
		Plastic fasteners for polyethylene containers
		Ebonite, in sheets
		Plastic fittings
		Special hoses for specific purposes
		Rubber sheets for vulcanizing cliches
		Magnetic soap holders of plastic material and special cements for sticking them to the wall
		Flexible plastic fabrics, in rolls, with adhesive on one face, for decorating
		Date and numbering stamps – non metallic
		Other articles of rubber, celluloid and similar materials
		Special ski boots
	73	Footwear
		Handbags and similar goods
		Cuttings or toe-caps, whether finished or not, for footwear
		Ordinary hairy hides, tanned or softened
		Hairless hides, tanned or dressed
		Hides of fine hair, tanned or dressed
		Leather wrist straps for watches
		Other tannery and furriers' products and their derivatives
	74	Unspecified products of horn, bone or other animal and similar materials
	75	Cellulose bands for hermetic sealing
		Trays of moulded cellulose, for fruit exports for temporary customs admission only
		Boxes of currugated cardboard of 275 lb. or more tested resistance, exclusively for importation under the regime of temporary admission
		Boxes of waxed cardboard for packing foodstuffs
		Cardboard for Jacquard machines, with or without guide perforations, with or without design perforations

(Continued on next page)

CHILE, *continued*

Section	Group	Item
		Friction cardboard
		Cardboard with black intermediate layer
		Cardboard of fir pulp for cards for accounting machines
		Polyglazed cardboard boxes for packing export products to enter the country only on temporary admission
		Presspahn type cardboard and similar types
		Transparent adhesive tapes, Scotch tape and similar tapes
		Vulcanized fibre
		Vegetable fibre for making suitcases and spare parts for textile machinery
		Tape gummed on both sides for sticking cliches
		Baryted paper
		Basic paper for making carbon and stencil paper
		Basic paper for making heliographic paper, of 45 to 75 grammes per square metre and 90% cellulose
		Cellophane paper in bobbins of not more than 25 cms. width
		'Couche' paper and paper for transferring photogravure, for use in printing
		Gummed paper, exclusively for the use of the Mint and the National Health Services
		Wrapping paper for fresh fruit exports, of less than 28 grammes per square metre, lithographed and impregnated with insulating substances, to enter the country exclusively under the regime of temporary admission
		Special paper for mortgage and Government bonds
		Gelatine paper for making photographic paper
		Heliographic paper
		Hectographic paper
		Paper waterproofed with pitch and reinforced with sisal
		Paper impregnated with chemical emulsions, of the NCR type, for making copies without using carbon paper
		White, opaque tear-resisting translucent paper, not satiny, made from specially refined pulp, of strongly compressed and hydrolyzed fibre, containing no animal glue, which is imported under Customs Tariff item No. 1716, for making containers for greasy food products
		Gummed Kraft or 'Sulfit' paper, in ribbons, up to 20 mm. wide, with perforations, for use in cabinet making
		Gummed paper for use in franking machines
		Manilla paper – 100% cellulose
		Graph paper, in rolls
		Paper for bank notes, only for the Mint
		Cigarette paper in bobbins of not more than 80 mm. width and in books with leaves smaller than 50 mm. by 80 mm.
		Newsprint and paper for magazines
		Wattman drawing paper
		Paper for gilding and silvering by heat
		Paper for packing explosives, to enter the country exclusively under the regime of temporary admission
		Paper for labels for gramophone records
		Paper for machines for reproducing documents, excepting the kinds used in photography and heliography
		Dobby paper
		Parchment for spinning machines
		Vegetable parchment paper
		Simplex paper, to be imported exclusively by the transfer making industry
		Kraft sisal paper for curing concrete paving
		Electronic stencil paper
		Muro filter paper
		Clothbacked and plastic paper for drawing
		Transparent paper for drawing
		Paper and/or cardboard impregnated with a suspension of polyethylene or similar material with or without micro-crystallized wax
		Cardboard cylinders of 10 in. diameter, with lids, for packing cellophane paper
		Cellulose strips
		Cardboard, impregnated with bakelite
		Corners for mounting photographs in albums
		Cellophane paper not figuring on the permitted list
		Crepe paper
		Special safety paper with markings or alterable lithographed background for printing cheques or other documents
		Wallpapers and other papers for papering and decorating rooms, in rolls
		Paper treated with plastic
		Stencil paper
		Tissue paper
		Other papers and cardboards
	76	Transfers which can be glazed, not the water sliding type, to be applied at high temperatures
		Printed catalogues, brochures, fly-sheets, and manuals, giving explanatory and instructive technical and scientific details about the use and handling of foreign-made articles, equipment and machinery, or about services offered by foreign firms, which are sent without charge
		Cancelled cheques and bonds, policies extended individually, cancelled bank notes, cancelled account books and similar items
		Newspapers
		Lithographic prints
		Religious prints and rosaries
		Fashion plates
		Text books and technical books
		Unspecified books
		Sheet music
		Magazines
		Scientific and technical magazines
		Cards printed with ferro-magnetic ink, for electronic accounting machines
		Transfers
		Other printings and engravings on paper and cardboard
	77	Sporting ammunition
		Caps for projectiles for weapons
		Other weapons and ammunition
		Compressed air weapons
		Firearms
	78	Sporting chronometers and chronographs – excepting clockchronometers
		Industrial diamonds in all forms
		Sapphire and diamond points for making needles for record players
		Spare parts for sporting chronometers and chronographs for sporting use
		Spare parts for pocket and wrist watches and alarm clocks
		Spare parts for control clocks and time apparatus
		Synthetic stones in the rough
		Aluminium foil
		Pocket and wrist watches in cases of precious metals
		Metallic straps for wrist watches
		Other jewellery, gold and silversmiths' wares, watches and clocks
	79	Needles for gramophones and record players
		Photographic enlargers, their lenses and accessories
		Spectacles
		Apparatus and instruments for topography, planimeters and pantographs
		X-ray apparatus
		Optical goods
		Automatic weighing machines with sphere or luminous dial, with or without printed recording of the weight, of 50 Kg. capacity or more
		Automatic scales for specific purposes and weighing machines of more than 1,500 Kg. capacity
		Arms of 16 in. or more for professional record players; turntables for professional use of 16 in. diameter or more, with 4-pole motor statically and dynamically balanced, and their spare parts
		Precision heads for drafting apparatus
		Gelatine capsules for stoppers for flasks and bottles
		Spools for typewriter ribbons
		Endless and seamless ink ribbons for cash registering machines
		Magnetic ribbons with musical recordings or sound effects, for arranging radio programmes, for phonographic industries or broadcasting stations
		Ribbons for office machines in two or more colours, more than 70 mm. wide, and duplicating ribbons for accounting machines with one side inked and the other impermeable, not more than 24 in. long, with the ends reinforced and perforated
		Photographic copiers
		Bi-focal lenses with optical graduation
		Lenses with optical graduation
		Film slides for educational purposes in colour or black and white, with metallic or cardboard frames, with or without glass, up to 9 by 12 cm. in dimension with explicative titles
		Slide projectors and accessories
		Electro-optic equipment and components parts, graduation precision rods, with slide and mechanism for making cards
		Replacement equipment for radio stations
		Disposable equipment for intravenous transfusions...
		Electronic equipment for the collective teaching of languages or other subjects
		Mechanical equipment for printing cards, for attachment to weighing machines of more than 1,500 Kg.
		Equipment for radio-communication stations, radio amplifying and radio-receiving sets, except television
		Gelatine for making photographic paper
		Terrestrial globes
		Magnetic ribbon tape recorders, high fidelity, with high precision mechanism for professional use, costing not less than U.S.$350 f.o.b. per unit and accessories and ancillary apparatus for the same
		Maps and plans
		Teeth of acrylic material
		Radio transmitting and receiving equipment, parts, spares and accessories, imported under Law No. 15301 (i.e. by legally established amateur radio clubs)
		Note and coin counting machines
		Basic materials for making radio valves:
		Glass bulbs for making cathode ray tubes with or without inside fluorescent coating
		Wire for filaments for heaters and grids
		Anodes and cathodes
		Electronic guns for cathode ray tubes
		Internal connections and supports
		Discs and mica sheets with perforations
		Getters and gas absorbers
		Grids
		Stem and base connections
		Glass envelopes
		Graphite in colloidal suspensions
		Metallic strip for reinforced cathode ray tubes
		Teaching and special training equipment for the blind
		Models, designs and patterns for teaching
		Parts for making automatic industrial weighing machines:
		Spherical heads, clock systems, precision and automatic mechanism
		Special steel knives, their bearings and special steel rods
		(Interchangeable bearing system, and intermediate pieces for base mechanisms)
		Special steel tensions members between clock system and platform
		Photographic films, in rolls of 100 to 150 feet or in sheets or in plates of sizes 20 by 25 cms. up to 76 by 102 cms.
		Virgin 8 mm. cine film
		Virgin 16 mm. film
		Virgin 35 mm. film
		Pieces and parts of typewriters
		Pieces and parts of office machines other than typewriters
		Parts, pieces and components of radio-receiving sets, television sets, and record players, with or without built-in amplifiers, whether transistorized or not
		Cabinets, accessories and ornamental parts:
		Wooden, metallic or plastic cabinets
		Frames
		Screens, metallic, plastic or of any other material
		Hinges
		Grids, wooden, metallic or of plastic material
		Front pieces and covers
		Protecting bevelled edges and glass and plastic protectors
		Glass dials and those of plastic or metallic material, with needles
		Knobs
		Fabrics for grids
		Protecting covers
		Baffles for loudspeakers and sound boxes in general
		Ornaments or other metal accessories of wood, glass, plastic or rubber
		Chassis, mechanical and electro-mechanical parts and pieces:
		Metal chassis in general
		Printed circuits with elements
		Separators, except those of ceramic material
		Corner braces
		Clips
		Shields of all types for tubes
		Cable ends and other chassis conducting and connecting parts
		Mounting material
		Flat washers of metal or insulating material, other than ceramic
		Spindles of all types
		Sleeves
		Nuts
		Bolts
		Screws
		Rivets
		Pulleys
		Rubber pieces in general
		Plastic pieces in general
		Round wire springs
		Bridge connections
		220 volt line plugs
		Bells, polar connections and frames of loudspeakers
		Outdoor aerials for radio FM and TV, except the telescopic types
		Plates for record players
		Coverings for plates
		Arms for record players

Section	Group	Item
		Platforms and bases for record players
		Axles for 33 and 45 r.p.m.
		Electronic parts and components:
		Transformers and inductances with sheet metal walls, such as:
		Filtering inductances
		Power transformers
		Interstage audio-frequency transformers
		Input and output audio-frequency transformers
		Output transformers for use in vertical deflection circuits in television sets
		Electrolitic capacitors (single or double, for high or low tensions)
		Variable capacitors (tandem, trimmers and padders)
		Fixed capacitors (mica, paper or ceramic)
		Fixed resistances of all types
		Wire or coil resistances, coated or uncoated, with or without by-passes
		Transistors
		Microphones in general (without stands)
		Loudspeakers and circular or elliptical voice amplifiers of dimensions from 3½ to 12 in.:
		Other elements:
		Plastic tubes
		Feed cables and wires (parallels), connecting coaxials for RF of 200 ohm parallel lines, resistance wires and armoured cables
		Packing cases
		Pieces and parts of radio-receiving sets, except those itemized:
		Paint brushes of natural marten
		Photographic plates and films
		Slide rules
		Cinematographic spares, expecting tubes:
		Accessories for use in Cinemascope or similar projection systems – those relating to the sound system
		Carbons for cinema projectors
		Cones and membranes for loud speakers
		Thermoplastic screens
		Mirror reflectors for arc lamps and lanterns
		Lenses for cinema projectors
		Projection screens
		Amplifying, rectifying and photocell valves
		Spare parts for cine, photographic and projecting cameras and accessories for same
		Spare parts for X-ray apparatus, accessories and material
		Spare parts for topographical apparatus and instruments, planimeters and pantographs
		Spare parts of electronic flash apparatus
		Spare parts of apparatus, utensils and tools for scientific analytical laboratories and industries
		Spare parts for photographic copiers
		Spare parts of equipment, apparatus and instruments for measuring and controlling temperature, humidity, gases, speed, work, etc.
		Spare parts for radiocommunication stations, radio amplification and receiving sets, excepting tubes
		Spare parts of tape recorders
		Spare parts of musical instruments
		Spare parts of address-printing, duplicating and offset print duplicating machines
		Spare parts of cheque writing machines
		Spare parts of cash registers, typewriters, calculating, accounting and statistical machines
		Spare parts for radio broadcasting stations
		Transmitters, receiving sets and telephonic and telegraphic material in general
		Electronic tubes for use in radio-receiving, radio amplification and television except those which figure on the Prohibited list and tubes 5U4GB; (5U4G); 6BF6; 6GG7; 12AD6; 12AF6; 12AQ5; (HL90); 12X4 (HZ90); 6AW8A; 6AX4GT; 6CB6A; 6BZ6; 6DT6; 6CS6 (EH90); 6BQ7A; 18FW6; 6AN8A; 18FX6; 18FY6; 36AM3; 60FX5 EL90; EF94; EX90; HBC91; HF93; HF94; HK90; EBC91 and EBC90
		Other unspecified tubes for use in radio-communication, radio transmission, television, electro-medicine, and industry, costing, more than U.S.$2, c.i.f. per unit
		Drawing utensils; set squares, instruments and instrument sets for line drawing
		Abaci
		Sun glasses
		Electronic flash apparatus
		Other aerometers
		Other densimeters
		Glucometers
		Other hydrometers
		Spectacle frames of plastic material (celluloid) and of plastic materials with the ear arms reinforced with metal
		Spectacle frames, not specified
		Cine cameras, with or without sound recording attachment
		Photographic cameras and their accessories
		Tooth brushes
		Photographic shutter apparatus
		Photographic filters
		Spring-operated gramophones
		Binoculars
		Gramophone recordings
		Spherical heads
		Drawing machines
		Pieces and parts for making photographic, cine and projecting cameras
		Prismatic glasses
		8 and 16 mm. projectors, with or without sound attachment, and slide projectors
		Assembled radio-receiving sets
		Assembled television-receiving sets
		Spare parts of radio-receiving sets: chassis, cabinets, metal washers (except pressure washers), terminal strips, round wire springs and screws
		Spare parts of record players; arms, metal washers (except pressure washers), screws, platforms, bases and chassis and round wire springs
		Acoustic signalling devices
		Technigraphs (drawing apparatus)
		Record players
		Tripods
		Electronic tubes for use in radio-communication, receiving sets, amplifying sets, radio-transmission and television: 5Y3GT (U50; 5Y3G 6AQ5 (AQ5A; BPM04; N727); 50EH5; 6AT6; 6AU6, 6AV6, 6AB6 (EF93); 6BE6 (EK90; HM04; X727); 6SA7GT (6SA7); 6SQ7GT; (6SQ7; PBC3;) 6V6GT (6V6G; 6V6); 6X4; 12AT6; 12AU6; 12AV6 (18FY6); 12BA6 (18FW6); 12BE6 (18FX6); 12SA7GT; (12SA7); 12SK7GT (12SK7); 12SQ7GT (12SQ7; OBC1; OBC3); 25L6GT (KT32; 25L6); 25Z5 (25Y5); 25Z6GT (25Z6); 35C5; 35L6GT; 35W4 (HY90; 36AM3); 35Z5GT; 50B5; 50C5 (HL92; 32ET5); 50L6GT; 6SK7GT (6SK7); 6BQ5 (EL84)
		Drawing utensils: wooden rulers and those made of plastic or other material for students
		Coloured glasses for sun glasses, with no optical graduation
		Other articles and instruments for the sciences, fine arts, etc.
	80	Pictures, with or without frames
		Carvings, unspecified
		Works of art executed abroad by Chileans
	81	Hooks and harpoons for fishing, their parts and spares, including time fuses
		Accessories for making toys – springs, mechanisms, musical attachments and eyes
		Sports goods:
		Aquatic-racing shells and olympic oars
		Water skis
		Spare parts for shells and oars
		Athletic-discs, vaulting poles, javelins and hammers
		Sports goods included under other headings of the List of Permitted Imports, up to U.S.$50,000 per year, when imported by sports clubs affiliated to the National Sports Board in accordance with Law No. 16,217
		Spare parts of the above
		Badminton – racquets and accessories
		Baseball – bats, protectors and balls
		Billiards – balls, cue-tips, rubber cushions and baize for covering tables
		Bowls – large and small woods
		Cricket – balls, bats and pads
		Fencing – masks, swords, foils and sabres
		Spare parts of the above
		Ski-ing and mountaineering – sticks, studs, climbing irons and fittings for boots, skis, ski fittings and ice picks
		Spares of skis, sticks, boot fittings, ski fittings and ice picks
		Handball – bats and rubber balls
		Golf – clubs and balls
		Spares for clubs
		Hockey – goalkeepers' pads, sticks, roller-skates, balls and ice skates
		Spares for the above
		Ninepins – bowls of any material, excepting wood
		Fishing – hooks, rings, rods, spools, lines orenos, rolls, catgut, leads and swivels and other articles for angling
		Spare parts for the above
		Polo – sticks and balls
		Rugby – balls
		Tennis – frames and catgut for raquets, balls and racquets
		Ping-pong – balls
		Clay pigeon shooting – clay pigeon throwers and their electronic timers
		Clay pigeons
		Fibre canes and tubes
		Felt ribbons, waterproofed, interlocked or not with strips of aluminium or plastic up to 25 mm. wide, for making doors and windows
		Thermo-insulating ribbons made of ground cork and agglutinating substances
		Staples for industrial stapling machines of 8·5 mm. or more height
		Stores and equipment for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces, admitted under Customs Items Nos. 1899 and 1899A
		Fire extinguishers, not specified, excepting those which figure on the prohibited list, their charges, accessories and spare parts
		Plastic or aluminium floats for fishing nets
		Lithographic pencils for photo-lithography
		Lines and casts of artificial fibres for the fishing industry
		Samples of industrial fabrics in bound books, to be used as models for reproduction by local industry
		Industrial fishing nets
		Spare parts for spherographic or ball-point pens and pencils with paste ink containers of more than 3 mm. internal diameter and/or semi-liquid lead which can be erased and/or with double point or double container
		Sails of dacron, nylon or similar materials for boats
		Spare parts for cigarette lighters
		Penknives
		Chemical foam fire extinguishers of 60 litres capacity; of acid soda up to 150 litres capacity; those using tetrachloride of carbon under pressure and hand grenades
		Pencils
		Spherographic or paste ink ball-point pens and pencils, excepting those with containers for paste ink of more than 3 mm. internal diameter and/or those with semi-liquid lead which can be erased and/or those with double container or double point and their spare parts
		Refrigerators of all types
		Spare parts of fountain pens and automatic pencils
		Other articles and sundry manufactured goods
XIV	82	Gold coins, etc.
		Gold and platinum, unworked, in powder, sheets, wire liquid or other forms for industrial or dental use (excepting those included in Group 45 of the Customs Tariff)
	83	Silver coins
		Silver in powder, sheets or liquid for industrial and/or dental use (excepting those included in Group 45 of the Customs Tariff)
	84	Travellers' cheques
		Paper money

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance.
Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to: Box No.— Board of Trade Journal, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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The Board of Trade

Export Service Bulletin

issued daily Monday to Friday inclusive

Contents

Market Pointers
Market Reports
Calls for Tenders
Export Opportunities
General Notices

Cost

10 guineas per annum (inclusive of postage)

Export Services Branch, Board of Trade

HILLGATE HOUSE, 35 OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.4

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
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Trade by air (6-M)	27 May 1966
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Distributive and service trades (A)	31 Dec. 1965
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Catering trades turnover (M)	16 Dec. 1966
Chemical industries production (6-M)	11 Nov. 1966
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N. Ireland (M)	25 Nov. 1966
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International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
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ECGD business (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
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Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
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Household consumption (Q)	18 Nov. 1966
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

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Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	25 Nov. 1966
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	7 Oct. 1966
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	25 Nov. 1966
Official Receivers offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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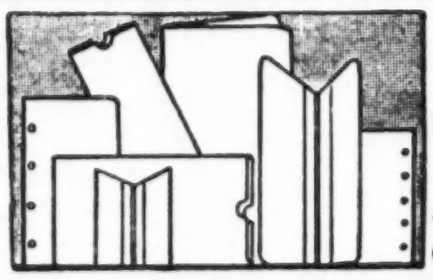

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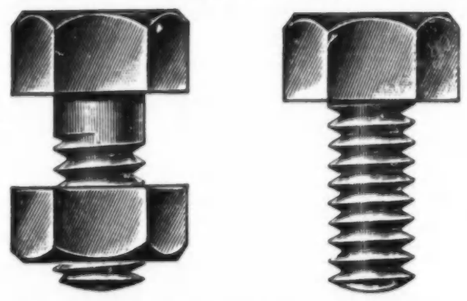

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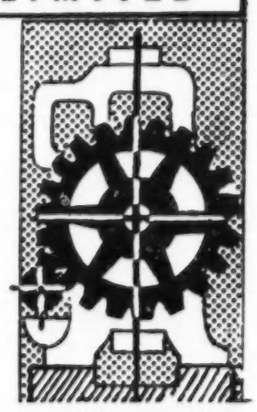

LEYLAND ENGLAND

The new Investment Grants and how to apply for them

Under the Industrial Development Act 1966, the Board of Trade may make grants of 20% (or 40% in development areas)* towards capital expenditure on **plant or machinery** for use in manufacturing, construction or extractive industries. Five new Investment Grants Offices are now open to distribute application forms for grants.

In order to simplify applications, different forms have been designed for different classes of applicant. **It is important that you ask for the right one for your business.**

Grants for Plant and Machinery

Form IG/1 For use in manufacturing and ship repairing and related research.
Form IG/2 For use in construction and related research.
Form IG/3 For use in the extractive industries and related research.
Form IG/4 For hiring out for use in manufacturing, ship repairing, and in the extractive industries.
Form IG/5 For hiring out for use in construction.

Grants for other capital expenditure

Form IG/6 Computers.
Form IG/7 Ships.
Form IG/8 Hovercraft.

Firms should apply NOW for the appropriate form, enclosing an addressed label, to one of the five Board of Trade Investment Grants Offices listed below. You will also receive a free booklet called "Investment Grants—A Guide for Industry" which explains the new scheme.

The new Board of Trade Investment Grants Offices

Colman House, Victoria Avenue, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, ESSEX.
24-26 Newport Road, CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES.
Seafield House, Waterloo Road, Seaforth, Crosby, LIVERPOOL, 21.
West Precinct, Town Centre, BILLINGHAM, CO. DURHAM.
Magnet House, Waterloo Street, GLASGOW, C.2, SCOTLAND.

The offices will be ready to receive completed application forms from the 16th January, 1967 in respect of expenditure incurred by applicants during the period 17th January to 31st March, 1966.

* *These rates will be increased to 25% and 45% for expenditure incurred during 1967 and 1968.*